

## J. M. HIGH & CO. THE PEOPLE'S STORE!

It's good in every phase and feature all the time. Reliable in its qualities--honest in its methods--progressive in its policies--cheaper than anywhere else in its prices. Where customers cling, satisfaction is to be found. . . .

### Carpets . . .

Think a moment—let us help you. We could not replace our stock of Carpets at old prices—would cost at least 10 per cent more. In anticipation of the new tariff all manufacturers have advanced prices. Our prices are on the old schedule, and we can save you money; how long we cannot tell, but if interested in Carpets, Rugs, Matting, Draperies, etc., we advise an early purchase.

Fine Axminster Carpets, new patterns, worth \$1.50, made, laid and lined . . . \$1.10 a yard  
Body Brussels Carpets, cost in a short while \$1.00 yard at the mills, to go at . . . 90c yard  
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, very choice new designs, worth \$1.10 yard, put on the floor now at . . . 85c  
Best quality Ingrain Carpets, worth 85c yard in a short while, buy now at . . . 80c  
140 rolls good quality China Matting, which under new tariff will be 20c yard, roll of 40 yards now at . . . \$4.90  
1,000 Window Shades, good Holland, fringed, \$5.00 value, 50c each  
400 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, full size, worth \$2.00, at . . . \$1.00 pair  
Hundreds of things in our Carpet Department that will make your home more attractive, and at a very little cost now.

### Awnings.

We make and put up all styles Window and Porch Awnings. Get our prices before placing your order elsewhere.

### Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments.

You can do away with the trouble and expense of making, and at the same time get an elegant style of Suit, Skirt, Wrapper or Shirt Waist at a mere trifle compared with Dressmakers' bill, etc.

47 Ladies' fine Cloth Eton and Blazer Suits, silk lined jacket, full skirt, regular \$12.50 value, . . . \$7.50 Suit  
61 Ladies' fine tailor-made serge Blazer Suits, very choice and well made, . . . \$10.00 Suit  
12 fine colored and black Moire Velour Skirts, worth \$22.50, to go at . . . \$14.90  
48 black check Skirts, all wool, assorted colors, \$5.00 would be more like their value, . . . \$2.98 each  
63 black and navy Serge Skirts, splendid shape and worth \$6.00, . . . \$3.48 each  
40 dozen Ladies' Laundered Percale Shirt Waists, worth 85c each, at . . . 50c  
71 black Moire Velour and Brocade Silk Skirts, worth \$10.00, to go at . . . \$7.50  
67 dozen Ladies' Percale House Wrappers, worth \$1.00 each, at . . . 59c

### Muslin Underwear

30 dozen Ladies fine Muslin Night Gowns, cut full and long, nicely trimmed, worth \$1.00, each, a Special Sale Monday at . . . 50c

### Silk Petticoats.

Big line Ladies' Silk Petticoats, black and colored, . . . \$4.98 to \$25.00 each

### Colored Dress Goods.

NOVELTY SUITS.  
In the face of the fact of increasing prices on all woolen fabrics, we have no room for Novelty Pattern Suits. We haven't many of them, however, yet what we have are choice and exclusive in their style and beauty. One day's sale at the prices marked on them now will be sufficient to close them.

Imported Pattern Suits that were bought to sell at \$12.50 and \$15.00, will go at . . . \$7.50  
Imported Pattern Suits, bought to sell at \$22.50 to \$35.00, to go at . . . \$15.00  
40 pieces iridescent check and stripe Novelty Suitings, worth 75c yard, at . . . 48c  
SPECIAL.  
19 pieces Baggett Suitings, the popular weave for this season, to be made over colored lining, all the new shades, . . . 69c yard  
47 pieces Black Check and Novelty Check Suitings, specially adapted for skirts, 50c value, at . . . 29c

### Black Dress Goods

A most elegant line of fine Black Silk and Wool Grenadines, in Novelty weaves, checks, stripes and jet effects, that show up beautifully over a colored silk lining, prices \$12.50 to \$35.00 pattern.

20 pieces Priestley's Black Satin D'Lyons Brocades, \$1.25 values, only . . . 75c  
48 inch Black Lepanto Suitings, the most desirable of Canvas weaves, worth 90c . . . 57c yard  
50 inch Canvas Suiting, very fine finish and equal to any \$1.50 goods in the market . . . 89c yard

### Silks.

Here we are strongest—here we claim supremacy. Silks from every mart of fashion, all shadings, every conceivable design and combination. You will be bewildered and charmed. Such a collection we have never before had the privilege of showing.  
Black and white combination Silks in an almost endless variety.  
Glacé Taffeta Silks, in all the new bright shadings for linings, at . . . 59c to \$1.00 yard  
40 pieces 24-inch Figured Foulard Silks, new combination of shadings, worth 75c yard, at . . . 47c

23 pieces Black Satin Brocades, very swell patterns for skirts, worth \$2.00, at . . . \$1.25  
19 pieces extra heavy quality Black Gros Grain Brocade Silks, large designs, worth \$2.50 yard, at . . . \$1.49  
20 pieces Fancy Stripe and Brocade Taffeta Silks, very choice for Waists, worth \$1.10, at . . . 75c  
38 pieces rich and elegant new styles fine Taffeta Stripes for Waists, \$1.50 and \$1.75 values, at . . . \$1.00  
10 pieces superior quality Black Moire Velour Silks, \$1.50 value, at . . . \$1.00

4,000 yards Check Duck and Cycle Suitings, 19c values, at . . . 10c  
200 pieces new Styles Figured and Striped Lapet Mulls, worth 19c, at . . . 12 1/2c  
600 81x90 Bleached Pepperell Sheets, already hemmed, each . . . 49c  
500 45x36 Bleached Pepperell Pillow Cases, nicely made, each . . . 2c  
400 Hemstitched Bleached Pillow Cases, worth 30c each, special, each . . . 14c  
120 fine Hemstitched bleached Utica, 90x90 Sheets . . . 85c each  
2,900 yards white check Nainsooks, short lengths, in a regular way 12 1/2c; Special . . . 5c yard  
1,500 yards 36 inch soft finish white check Dimity, equal to any 20c goods in the market . . . 10c yard  
100 bolts Imperial Long Cloth, regular 15c kind, bolt of twelve yards . . . \$1.19 bolt  
1,000 yards 40 inch white bordered Apron Lawns, worth 25c, at . . . 10c yard  
14 pieces oil boiled Turkey Red Table Damask, warranted fast color . . . 39c yard  
10 pieces 68 inch snow bleached Table Damask, worth 85c yard, at . . . 59c  
75 dozen Hemstitched Linen Huck Towels, worth 25c, each, at . . . 12 1/2c

Great sale of 5,000 yards fine Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries, nothing in lot worth less than 25c, and some as high as 40c, special sale Monday . . . 15c yard

A lot of fine Imitation Linen Laces, one to three inches wide, worth 20c yard, at . . . 10c

All the latest styles in Fancy Ribbons, Taffeta, Moire and Satins.  
SPECIAL: A lot of 5-inch plain Taffeta Ribbons, in all the new colors, worth 40c yard, will go at . . . 23c

400 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Embroidered and plain Handkerchiefs, worth 25c, sold on center counter Monday at . . . 10c

100 dozen large size colored woven bordered Check Gingham Aprons, worth 25c, at . . . 8c each

100 dozen Gents' fine laundered colored bosom Shirts, the very swellest out, worth \$2, at . . . \$1.00

40 dozen Ladies' white Lisle Ribbed Vests, usually 39c, special at . . . 19c

Aside from all the very latest creations in Fancy Parasols and Sun Shades, the attraction tomorrow is 200 Silk Carola steel rod Umbrellas, fancy handles, worth \$2.50, at . . . 98c

3,000 yards short lengths White Lawns, worth 10c yard, Monday at . . . 2 1/2c  
5,000 yards remnants Figured Lawns, match up nicely, worth 10c and 12 1/2c in a regular way, special, yard . . . 2 1/2c  
3,500 yards Lace Stripe Figured Lawns, worth 10c, special at . . . 5c  
2,700 yards Normande Organ-dies, very pretty and worth 12 1/2c, special at . . . 6 1/2c  
5,000 yards 40-inch Marabout Lawns, beautiful styles, worth 12 1/2c, at . . . 1 1/2c  
2,300 yards Court Royal Pique, in navy, cadet red and black figured and striped, easily 12 1/2c value, at . . . 8 1/2c

Good table Tumblers, the regular 35c kind, Monday at . . . 19c Dozen

75 Half-Gallon Glass Pitchers, worth 25c, one only to a customer. None delivered, at . . . 19c each

Choice of 5,000 pieces, worth from 15c to 35c, at . . . 10c each

500 Japanese Fan Screens, 20 different kinds at . . . 10c each

A new kind, the best that is made. Just what every housekeeper needs. See sample next week at . . . \$2.00 set

9-piece Toilet Sets, pretty, shape, neat and attractive decorations, worth \$3.00, Monday at . . . \$1.98 set

Real China Dinner Sets, 102 pieces, a large Soup Tureen included, worth \$17.50, Monday only . . . \$12.25 set

200 pieces new Styles Figured and Striped Lapet Mulls, worth 19c, at . . . 12 1/2c  
600 81x90 Bleached Pepperell Sheets, already hemmed, each . . . 49c  
500 45x36 Bleached Pepperell Pillow Cases, nicely made, each . . . 2c  
400 Hemstitched Bleached Pillow Cases, worth 30c each, special, each . . . 14c  
120 fine Hemstitched bleached Utica, 90x90 Sheets . . . 85c each  
2,900 yards white check Nainsooks, short lengths, in a regular way 12 1/2c; Special . . . 5c yard  
1,500 yards 36 inch soft finish white check Dimity, equal to any 20c goods in the market . . . 10c yard  
100 bolts Imperial Long Cloth, regular 15c kind, bolt of twelve yards . . . \$1.19 bolt  
1,000 yards 40 inch white bordered Apron Lawns, worth 25c, at . . . 10c yard  
14 pieces oil boiled Turkey Red Table Damask, warranted fast color . . . 39c yard  
10 pieces 68 inch snow bleached Table Damask, worth 85c yard, at . . . 59c  
75 dozen Hemstitched Linen Huck Towels, worth 25c, each, at . . . 12 1/2c

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A lot of fine Imitation Linen Laces, one to three inches wide, worth 20c yard, at . . . 10c

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600 81x90 Bleached Pepperell Sheets, already hemmed, each . . . 49c  
500 45x36 Bleached Pepperell Pillow Cases, nicely made, each . . . 2c  
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120 fine Hemstitched bleached Utica, 90x90 Sheets . . . 85c each  
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1,500 yards 36 inch soft finish white check Dimity, equal to any 20c goods in the market . . . 10c yard  
100 bolts Imperial Long Cloth, regular 15c kind, bolt of twelve yards . . . \$1.19 bolt  
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14 pieces oil boiled Turkey Red Table Damask, warranted fast color . . . 39c yard  
10 pieces 68 inch snow bleached Table Damask, worth 85c yard, at . . . 59c  
75 dozen Hemstitched Linen Huck Towels, worth 25c, each, at . . . 12 1/2c

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## \$10,000 SAVED YOU!

## Bass Dry Goods Co.

RETAIL, 37 WHITEHALL STREET

Has scooped for CASH, \$30,000 in the choicest Silks and Dress Goods at HALF PRICE, or in other words we own them at 50c on the dollar of Importer's Cost. We place them on sale MONDAY at 8 O'CLOCK at 33 1/3 per cent less than first cost, or one-third less than any merchant in Georgia has bought these goods. These goods will go at once and save the people more than \$10,000 in good solid cash. This purchase consists of everything new and desirable in Silks, all the latest designs in Dress Goods—not cheap, shoddy stuffs, but new imported goods—all this season's products and latest weaves.

Here are a few of the Many Special Drives on Sale Monday.

|   |  |  |   |
|---|--|--|---|
| 40 pieces 21 inch printed Jap. Silk . . . 15c | 15 pieces 45 inch Fancy Mohairs . . . 19c  | 40 pieces 36 inch Curtain Swisses . . . 5c   | 3,000 yards French Zephyr Gingham . . . 77c       |
| 62 pieces 26 inch Brocade Silks . . . 25c     | 32 pieces Fancy Wool Dress Goods . . . 15c | 86 pieces genuine French Organdies . . . 13c | 5,000 yds best grades standard Calicoes . . . 77c |

Special Cut Prices in Linings and Dress Findings.  
New Stock Just In. 40 % of your Money Saved.

| Special Bargains.                                   | Special Bargains.                                  | Special Bargains.                                     |
|---|--|---|
| Ladies' \$1.25 Shirt Waists, 39c                    | Best New Haven Nickel Alarm Clocks . . . 59c       | Best quality yard wide Sheet-Lings . . . 37c          |
| White Collars . . . 39c                             | Good grade of new Printed Lawns . . . 27c          | Best grade Fruit of the Loom Bleaching . . . 57c      |
| Ladies' \$1.50 Shirt Waists, 69c                    | Best quality White and Colored Ducks . . . 9c      | Good quality yard wide Bleach-Lings . . . 37c         |
| White Collars . . . 69c                             | 100 pieces new style Ven-dome Chailles . . . 27c   | Men's extra fine Balbriggan Undershirts . . . 25c     |
| Large Spools Knitting Silks, all Colors . . . 3c    | Seamless Hose . . . 5c                             | 200 All Linen Tablecloths, 2 by 2 1/2 yards . . . 59c |
| Soriven's \$1.00 Elastic Seam Drawers . . . 59c     | 10,000 ounces Zephyr, every shade made . . . 2c    | Ladies' All Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs . . . 5c  |
| Men's and Ladies' Fast Black Seamless Hose . . . 5c | Good quality Plain or Ventilated Corsets . . . 39c | Paper Needles, Paper Pins or Cake Soap for . . . 1c   |

Monday being Memorial Day, we will close our Stores at 1 o'clock. This sale will CONTINUE ALL WEEK. Remember, we will save you half your money on any purchase you make of us. Our advertiser has been instructed to adhere strictly to the truth. So anything we place in print you will surely get. All Goods Delivered Promptly

## Bass Dry Goods Co.

Wholesale Dry Goods, | Retail Dry Goods,  
34 S. Pryor Street. | 37 Whitehall Street.

HIGH'S The Busy Corner HIGH'S















# AYER'S THE STANDARD SARSAPARILLA OF THE WORLD.

**Fifty years of cures is the record of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the record of this remedy which gives it the substantial popularity it enjoys with all classes, and makes it "the standard household remedy."**

"When I was a boy, living at home in East Walton, Hants County, Nova Scotia, 40 years ago, Ayer's Sarsaparilla was the standard remedy. My father used it for his children, and I, following his footsteps, used it for mine. Ayer's is the oldest and best of all the sarsaparillas. We have tried others and we found that there was something in them so that some of us could not take them, while Ayer's always agrees with us. My family was raised on Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and too much cannot be said in its favor. There is nothing in this world that I know of that can take its place. We could not get along without it. It is the standard household remedy in our family."—JOHN M. McCLELLAN, Everett, Mass., June 25, 1896.

**The files of the J. C. Ayer Co. have been accumulating testimony for nearly 60 years, to the value of the medicines prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer. As a matter of curiosity we publish one of the earlier testimonials, received from Chicago, almost 40 years ago.**

"I should be wanting in common gratitude if I did not acknowledge to you what your skill, or more accurately, what your Extract of Sarsaparilla has done for my wife. She has been for some years afflicted with a humor, which comes out upon her skin in the autumn and winter with such unseemly itching as to render life almost intolerable. It has never failed to come upon her in cold weather, nor has any remedial aid been able to hasten its departure before spring, or to at all alleviate her sufferings from it. This season it began in October

with its usual violence. By the advice of our celebrated surgeon, Dr. Kimball, I gave her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a week it had brought the humor out upon her skin worse than we had ever seen it before; but it soon began to disappear. The itching has ceased and the humor is now entirely gone, so that she is completely cured, but still continues taking the sarsaparilla, to insure a complete expulsion of the disease from the system."—BENJ. CARTER, Chicago, Nov. 12, 1859.

**As a spring medicine, Ayer's Sarsaparilla has no equal. It purges the blood of the humors consequent on the heavy feeding of the winter, and tones up the system for the labors of the coming seasons. Many a sickness has been prevented by the reasonable use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.**

"We have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in our family for several years. I had been troubled with dyspepsia for some years, and had tried a number of remedies with varying results. But none of them cured me, although some of them gave me relief. Then I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and the distress from dyspepsia ceased. I still continue taking the sarsaparilla just to keep me in condition. Our family uses it for a spring medicine."—STEPHEN J. WALKER, foreman of the Atlantic Works, East Boston, Mass., July 8, 1896.

**The tonic properties of Ayer's Sarsaparilla distinguish it from all spurious sarsaparillas. The exclusive use of the rare variety of sarsaparilla plant imported from Honduras, C. A., by the J. C. Ayer Co., is doubtless one important factor in the prompt and permanent cures effected by their preparation of sarsaparilla.**

"All my life I have been in the business of handling cloth. Before the firm of Kelly Brothers was established, I was buyer for some of the largest concerns in the country, constantly examining imported and domestic suitings. This brought about great strain upon the eyes, the nerves, and in fact the entire system. A number of years ago I commenced to run down, and all the medicine I could take didn't seem to help me. A friend advised me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, saying that it had 'toned him up' when everything else failed. I did so, and at the second bottle commenced to feel like myself again. I still continue at my tasks here, being constantly on the lookout for flaws of all kinds in the cloths we import and the garments we send out. That my eyes and nerves—in fact my general health—do not give out under this pressure of business duties I can only ascribe to the frequent use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It keeps my entire system in good order, and I feel like work at all times. I don't think I was ever better in my life than I am just now, and Ayer's Sarsaparilla is one of the causes of this."—P. L. KELLY, 142 and 144 North 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa., March 9, 1896.

[Mr. Kelly is the senior member of the firm of Kelly Bros., 142 and 144 North 9th St., Philadelphia, and for fifteen years has had the general oversight of the business with its eighty employees.]

**In the diploma awarded Ayer's Sarsaparilla it is referred to as "a standard and popular pharmaceutical preparation of world-wide repute." The fact that it is a "stand-**



**ard pharmaceutical preparation" has always gained it the friendship of the medical profession, the members of which prescribe and use Ayer's Sarsaparilla.**

"About a year ago I discovered that the constant care and attention I had given to the exacting details of my profession had at last told on my physique of which I had been so proud, as I was naturally a very strong and vigorous man; I found that I had run down completely. This working late at the office, together with the want of sleep, had resulted in an attack upon my constitution that I was not able to withstand. My blood became very poor, my stomach lost its vitality, and there were occasions that I became so despondent that I certainly felt like a wreck. Of course I consulted a physician and earnestly tried to follow his advice. But I gained no relief. Somehow or other my attention was directed toward Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I argued that it certainly could do me no harm and it might do me a great deal of good. The experiment was worth the trying. I can truly say that after I had taken a full bottle I was once more feeling a little like my old self. I then bought six bottles, and before I had used them all my strength had returned to me, I had recovered my former power and I was feeling altogether like a new man. My blood was better than ever, my stomach failed to bother me in the least, and I found I could perform my professional labors with the same vigor, spirit, and accuracy of touch that had marked my labors previous to my illness. I now take Ayer's Sarsaparilla whenever I feel that I

need a little 'toning' up."—DR. CHAS. H. LORENTZ, D. D. S., 1017 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., March 5, 1896.

**The blood is the life of millionaire and tramp alike. Diseases of the blood are cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla as effectively in the case of the rich as of the poor. The universal testimony of all classes who once use it is—"I heartily recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla."**

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla with markedly beneficial results. When I began using it I was very much out of health, and had lost a good deal of weight. My blood was in an unhealthy condition, which was made manifest in several unpleasant ways. Soon after commencing the use of the sarsaparilla I began to improve, my weight increased, and before very long my health was completely restored. I heartily recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—COL. JAS. H. CARMICHAEL, of the staff of the Governor of Massachusetts, Feb. 23, 1896.

**Many diseases treated locally without affording relief, are eradicated, when the blood is purified by a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The general testimony at the end of the treatment is—"I am entirely cured."**

"I was afflicted with catarrh for a number of years, and, after spending a great deal of money, without other than temporary relief, with the best specialists, a good friend advised me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and after taking it steadily for a few weeks—I only took three bottles in all—I am entirely cured, and am today as healthy a young man as there is in the city. Before I began with Ayer's Sarsaparilla I was in a fearful condition. My hearing was almost entirely destroyed and I had a constant buzzing in my ears. I could hardly taste or smell anything, and my breath was very offensive. I was very emaciated and all my friends thought I had a case of rapid consumption. In less than two months after I commenced taking the sarsaparilla I had gained sixteen pounds in weight, and it was all good, healthy tissue. Now that my dyspepsia is cured, I am hungry all the time and enjoy my meals as I have not done before for years."—M. J. L. TURNER, 1915 North Grand Ave., St. Louis, Mo., March 4, 1896.

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"I have great faith in the healing virtues of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, because it has helped me. The medicine cured me of indigestion, which had troubled me seriously for several years. Since I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla my appetite has improved, I have slept better and in fact my health in general has been greatly benefited."—WILLIAM F. COURTNEY, Mayor of Lowell, Mass., Oct. 31, 1896.

**It speaks volumes for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, that it is held in the highest esteem by those who are in the best position to know how it is prepared. The Mayor of Lowell stands as spokesman for the citizens at large, when he says: "I have great faith in the healing virtues of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."**

**Ayer's Curebook, a story of cures told by the cured, 100 pages, sixteen half-tone portraits, royal folio, covers, is sent free on request by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.**

## RECEIVED THE ONLY MEDAL FOR SARSAPARILLA AT WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.

### NOW FULTON COUNTY'S JUSTICE COURTS BECOME SOURCES OF EVIL

Some Facts That Show Up the System in a Most Unfavorable Light. How the Business Is Conducted.

MANY CASES ARE NOW SETTLED FOR THE COURT COSTS

The Fee System Is a Temptation for the Court Officers To Encourage Litigation and They May Take Undue Advantage of the Poor and Ignorant. Movement Has Been Started To Abolish the System and Put the Justices and Bailiffs on Salaries.

It is very probable that the general assembly will be asked to enact a law changing the present system of justice court procedure, at least so far as it applies to Fulton county. There is a strong movement working in opposition to the old custom and it looks as if a war to the death is to be waged on the old system.

It is charged that the practices of some of the courts in this county are irregular, questionable and at variance with a good system of government. It is claimed that there has grown up a belief that the courts are being used for wrongful and improper purposes and that they are fast becoming sources of evil instead of temples of justice.

It is asserted that by reason of the lax and curious system in vogue the justice courts are no longer respected by the general public and that they are looked upon as mere collection agencies and places where the ignorant are fleeced and the innocent and guilty suffer alike. Complaint is being made that the justice courts, or some of them, are netting the magistrates and bailiffs large sums of money in fees and that the old law is so bad that it is actually a temptation for wrong doing by those who are expected to deal out justice and uphold the law.

From time to time in recent months accounts of the settlement of serious cases and consequent dismissal of warrants and release of prisoners arrested on them have appeared in the papers, and the question is being asked if the justice courts are infringing on the prerogatives of the higher courts of trial by disposing of cases which should properly be settled by the grand jury. It has been asserted that upon payment of a justice court costs almost any case can be settled, thus cheating the

county and the people out of a trial of the persons accused and a consequent administration of justice in the regular courts.

An investigation of the justice court practices will elicit the information that they are dependent on the costs and fees collected from persons who are plaintiffs or defendants in the courts, and that it is sometimes to the pecuniary interest of the justices to decide cases contrary to the evidence in order that the costs may be collected. It is not charged that this has been done, but it is asserted that it is possible for it to be done under the present system. It is the latter that is being criticized and not the gentlemen who hold the offices of justices of the peace of this county, all of whom are well-known and honorable citizens, whose characters have never been questioned.

To illustrate the point, it may be stated that when a warrant is sworn out against a person and that person is unable to pay the costs he may escape punishment by the justice deciding the case in his favor and forcing the plaintiff to pay the costs, the latter having previously deposited a guarantee of the costs in the case. Or he may be declared guilty, but released on payment of the costs of the case, this arrangement being termed a settlement. The latter is one of the most criticized and perhaps one of the greatest abuses of the justice court system. Persons known to be guilty are allowed to go free upon the payment of court costs, provided they can secure the consent of the plaintiffs, sometimes encouraged by the officers, and this disposition is made of cases every day, cases which it is claimed should be allowed to go through the regular channel to the higher courts. It is claimed that the justices, or some of them, are in the habit of encouraging settlement of cases upon payment of costs and in that way their

pockets are enriched to a considerable extent every day.

And it is said that it is in the power and temptation of a justice to encourage the issuance of warrants on trivial causes and by that means increase the amount of costs and fees collected for his own and the benefit of the constables. The system may be summarized by the statement that the bigger the number of warrants the bigger the number of dollars for the court, and it is said that should a magistrate so desire he could make thousands of dollars every year by issuing warrants which should not be issued, bringing into court every little petty and worthless complaint that may be made by ignorant negroes and whites who should be advised rather than fleeced.

**Justice Court Bill of Costs.**

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| For each arrest (to the constable).....  | \$.25  |
| For each arrest (to the constable).....  | \$.25  |
| Holding prisoner pending preliminary trial (to the constable).....               | 75     |
| Trial of each case (to the justice).....   | 1.25   |
| Examination of each witness (to the justice).....                                | 30     |
| Each subpoena (to the justice).....  | 15     |
| Serving subpoena (to the constable).....   | 25     |
| Taking bond for appearance at preliminary hearing (to justice or constable)..... | 1.00   |
| Taking bond for appearance at trial (to the justice or constable).....           | 1.00   |
| Commitment (to the justice).....   | 35     |
| Total minimum costs.....   | \$7.75 |

It has been claimed that in ordinary times a justice of the peace may make as much as \$4,000 per year out of the office. The magistrates deny this, but certain it is that the places are good ones and there is always a scramble for them. The constables make an equally good sum yearly and the office is regarded as a private and public snafu. It is asserted that nearly every item of the bill of costs is a temptation for wrong doing by the officers of the courts.

For instance it is said that a justice may issue warrants without provocation in order to get the costs of issuance, \$1.25.

That the constable may receive arrears, when unnecessary, for the costs, \$1.25.

That the constable may make it convenient to "hold" a prisoner pending preliminary trial in order to collect 75 cents costs. He could arrest a man hours before trial could come off and it could be so arranged that trials could be postponed in order to permit the constables to hold the prisoners.

That the justices can insist on and force a trial when unnecessary in order to secure the costs of trial, \$2.25.

That the justices can examine any number of witnesses when the examination of one would suffice, his benefit being derived in the collection of 30 cents for each witness examined.

That the constables can subpoena any number of witnesses when one or two would be sufficient, and that the court could allow the issuance of any number of subpoenas, he getting 15 cents for each one issued. The constables get 25 cents for every subpoena served. Consequently the more is

sued and the more served the more money in the pocket of the justices and constables.

That arrests can be made and bonds be taken by the justice or constable for the appearance of the prisoner for preliminary hearing, such arrests being made with the knowledge that a trial could not be had at once and with the purpose of securing the \$1 fee allowed by the law for the taking of a bond.

That the justices and constables can accept bonds after commitments for a fee of \$1, they knowing such bonds are worthless or at least questionable, their advantage being in the collection of the fee without regard to the interest of the county in having a solvent bond.

That the justices may commit persons when unnecessary for the sake of collecting the costs allowed, 35 cents.

Of course, it is not charged that Fulton county has officers who have or would do any of the things mentioned, but it is possible for them to do so under the law.

In this connection it is said that many ignorant negroes are inveigled into the courts on one pretext or another and that they are fleeced and forced to pay court costs in cases which would never be allowed to be made unless it was to the interest of the court officers to encourage the issuance of warrants and to increase the business of the court. It is asserted that every little petty quarrel between negroes and ignorant whites may become the subject of court litigation and be the means of benefit to the courts, provided the slightest complaint is made by either party, it being stated that the justices nearly always issue warrants on application and investigate the necessity for it afterwards.

And in this connection it is said that considerable attention is given to the ability of plaintiffs and defendants to pay court costs before warrants are issued. The plan is supposed to be this: When an insolvent negro or white applies for a warrant for a person who is regarded as insolvent the applicant is told that he or she must put up enough money in advance to guarantee the court costs should the defendant be deemed not guilty. Many cases of this kind are known of, the rule being no money, no warrant. This is said to be the practice in cases where the parties are unknown and whose solvency is a subject of doubt. It is unlawful for a justice to refuse a warrant, but the ignorant people don't know this and they put up a guarantee of the costs in many cases.

In speaking of the practices which have grown up in the justice courts a prominent lawyer said that the courts are schools for the encouragement of litigation and that they are irregularly and improperly conducted. He says one of the evils of the system is the practice of the courts which permits the arrest and trial of defendants in all of the justice courts, one after another, on the same charge. He says cases are known of where a defendant was proved not guilty and discharged on a certain charge. The plaintiff may be dissatisfied with the decision and go to another justice court and swear out another warrant against the defendant. For the identical offense on which he has been released by one justice. Should the second justice take the same view of the case and release the defendant the plaintiff may again cause the arrest of the defendant, and so on, carrying the case through every court in the city. This has been heard of at frequent intervals, at least partially so.

Another prominent lawyer takes the position that the justice courts are unnecessary

as civil courts because in any case of importance parties never accept the decision of the court, always appealing the cases to higher courts. He says the justice courts have become collection agencies in this respect; that property is levied upon without regard to circumstances and held until the owner is forced to settle with some creditor and with the court. It is asserted that warrants are issued for parties who have no purpose in view except to force collection of debts and that not sufficient care is exercised by the justices in such cases.

**Settlement of Cases.**

One of the points in the case is that the magistrates are encouraged in settling cases even after prisoners have been sent to jail when an agreement is made for the settlement of the costs. Should a justice know a prisoner is unable to pay the costs in his court or to pay them in the city criminal or superior court, he knows that there is no advantage in allowing the case to be tried by either of the latter courts so far as his costs are concerned, because he will get nothing for his fine in either. He should the plaintiff relent and agree to withdraw prosecution, and pay the costs of justice court trial, or should a prisoner's friends make up the cost money and agree to pay the justice court costs, the magistrate may be tempted to recall the prisoner from jail and permit the case to be dismissed, although knowing him or her to be guilty of the crime charged. So great has this practice become that a point was raised about it several months ago, which resulted in a case being taken to court, and it was decided that after a prisoner had once been lodged in jail by a magistrate, that magistrate had no further power in the case.

Recently the grand jury of the county made an investigation as to whether justices of the peace and plaintiffs in certain cases have been guilty of compounding felonies by settling cases after the issuance of warrants. The matter has not yet been settled, it is said, and something sensational may yet come out of the investigation. It is said that warrants have been dismissed upon the settlement of cases on agreements between plaintiffs and defendants where it was known to the justices that the defendant was guilty and liable to prosecution on a felonious charge. Such settlements are usually made on the basis that the defendant agrees to pay a certain sum alleged to have been misappropriated from the plaintiff, the court costs always being paid in the deal.

**Records Not Available.**

One of the principal complaints against the justice court system is that no records are kept of the business of the courts except in an incomplete and irregular manner. It is complained that the acts of the justice and court officers may be suppressed from the knowledge of the parties interested and the public generally, because no regular books are kept for public inspection, and there is no way of ascertaining the status of the court's business except by reference to a small docket on which cases are recorded after trial. This docket appears to be regarded as private property of the justices, and it can be seen only at their will. Warrants may be issued and persons arrested and held in jail or in a private house or dark room somewhere for days and days without any record being made of the arrest or any public announcement being made of the fact. In this way a prisoner may be deprived of his liberty and rights by con-

finement without the benefit of the assistance of friends and attorneys, and while in custody in this manner he may be forced to confess to some crime wrongfully, or made to pay some claim unjustly, in order to secure his liberty. Cases have been known where parties were held in secret and settlements made and the cases dismissed without a public record ever being made of the matter until the warrant is filed after the case has been settled.

It has been suggested that the system should be changed so as to require the justices and bailiffs to keep a public record and set of books open for inspection, and kept in such a manner that it will be possible to at all times ascertain exactly what is going on in the courts. Under the present system, no record is made of the issuance of warrants, and persons may be arrested and held in secret without opportunity to demand a trial or to let their friends know of their arrest. It is a frequent occurrence for the officers to conceal the facts of an arrest or to refuse to divulge the nature of charges against prisoners. This is done, it is said, to suppress the facts in the expectation that cases will be settled.

It is to the advantage of the court officers to settle cases without allowing them to go to the higher courts, because the justice court officers stand little chance of getting their cost bills paid in cases which are finally tried in the city criminal and superior courts. The justices say the fines and fees are all gobbled up by the officers of the higher courts and that there is little or nothing left for the justices and constables. The latter say they get about 15 or 20 per cent of their share of the costs on cases which are disposed of in the higher courts and it stands to reason that it is to their advantage and interest to settle as many cases in their courts as possible without allowing them to go to the higher courts, because if settled in the justice courts the costs and fees are invariably collected in full.

Attorneys who are familiar with the workings of the justice courts say that it is a temptation to the officers of the court to decide cases in favor of solvent parties when a contrary decision would make it improbable that costs could be collected from insolvent persons.

In some of the courtrooms or immediately adjacent to them lawyers in touch with the workings of the court have offices and desks, and it is generally supposed that they are favored by the court officers. These attorneys are becoming to be considered a part of the court machinery and they are on hand at all times to be retained in cases where attorneys are not needed under a good system of justice court procedure.

**Salary Plan Is Suggested.**

The justice court system is declared to be a bad one and there are many who are ready to abolish it unless some plan can be designed which will better regulate it. Attention is being given the subject, and it is probable that several bills will be introduced in the next legislature correcting the evils of the old system.

One of the most popular of the new plans suggested is that the justices and constables be put on salaries and forced to keep public records of their acts. It is claimed that by doing away with the fee system and fixing a definite salary for the officers the temptations recounted above will be done away with.

The abolishment of the fee system would undoubtedly decrease the number of war-

rants issued and it would materially lighten the burden of cases in courts. There would be less litigation and more justice. Those and other strong arguments are made by the advocates of the salary system for justice courts.

The complaint against the evils of the system is based on the workings of the system itself and not the justices. The customs have been handed down from a long line of officials and the practices have resulted from an adherence to precedents and custom.

As one prominent attorney put the matter yesterday, the whole trouble is in the system which is outgrown and out of date. He says it is wrong and unfit for use in an enlightened community.

**The Old Time Negro.**

From The Richmond Times.

The old-time "fore de wax" negro is rapidly passing away, and it will not be many years before he will be extinct. He is not by any means to be confounded with the modern product, for he is a distinct genius. We have the highest regard for him, and we are passing away with profound sorrow. He is inseparably associated with southern society of ante-bellum days, and the history of the south is by no means complete without the negro and his characteristics, and especially his relationship with the family to which he belonged, omitted. These things are little understood by the people of the north, and not much better by the young folks of the south who hear the negro called "nigger," instead of "uncle." Tom Page and Polk Miller and others of that school who, as they say, were "raised with niggers," have preserved to us the negro dialect and many of his ways, but there is one phase of the subject that has not been committed to print. We refer to the religious teachings of the negro by their mistresses, the wives and daughters of the men who owned them.

We are pleased to know that the Rev. Edw. L. Peil, of this city, is collecting material for a history of the efforts made by the south for the moral elevation of the negro before the war. The material is a history, while not easily available, and more abundant than is generally supposed. Not only did the churches of the south spend large sums of money in missionary work among the blacks, but it was not uncommon for those who owned a large body of slaves to have a preacher employed for their spiritual ministry. Moreover, every white church had its contingent of colored members, who had a voice in the management of church affairs, and so on, and was this that many of the colored people continued their membership in the white churches, even after they were emancipated. The efforts of individual laymen, for example, Stowall Jackson, in the Sunday school for slaves at Lexington would make another long and touching chapter. All this is nothing new, as compared with the work done for the negro by the women of the south. The idea that the southern women were made heroes by the late war is far from the fact. They were heroes from the beginning, and they had been so for centuries. Time that the slaves came into our possession. Instead of the many public charities in which they are engaged today, they devoted their time to the instruction of the slaves and the amelioration of their condition. Seek any old negro and ask him where he got his religious instruction, and he will almost invariably tell you that he owes it to "Ole Miss," who had him at the "Gret house" on Sunday morning, read to him and his companions selections from the scriptures, and expounded their meaning.

Spain has more sunshine than any other country in Europe. The yearly average in Spain is 2,600 hours; that of Italy, 2,000; Germany, 1,700; England, 1,400.















## EASTERTIDE IN WASHINGTON.

Maud Andrews Gossips About Passing Events, As Well As the Fashions Seen on Well Connecticut Avenue.

Washington, April 23.—(Special Correspondence.)—Easter Monday in Washington is a grand holiday for the children, and last Monday the fates were propitious in giving them an ideal Easter day for their egg rolling fete in the white house grounds.

From early morning the crowds began to gather, women and men with their own little flocks, for this is not a small function where the children mostly dressed in white frocks or boys with their nuns' caps. The frocks for the people—the people whom Dickens loved to write of: fathers who work all day and seldom have a holiday in green fields and flower-sprinkled lawns; mothers whose duties are as numerous as the little ones in their families.

By this I do not mean to imply that the people of their children were not pleased to look upon. They were happy of face, freshly dressed and often possessed of better manners and complexions than the young representatives of our aristocratic plutocracy. Perhaps the gentle manners came from being more with their mothers than with their fathers.

In the morning the lawns and knolls and winding walks behind the white house were charming. There were just children and parents enough to make the picture like a festival in Arcadia itself—young mothers with their first babies, little tots dressed picturesquely in pretty frocks and coats made by loving hands, fathers as an accountant's desk seemed renewing their youth with their tiny boys. One young fellow, especially, I noticed, a slight, willow, worn-looking chap with boy twins clinging to his hands. They couldn't have been over three, but they both had on trousers, blue and white, and little coats whose length shortened their stubby legs so that they looked like a pair of newly hatched ducks. The pride in the face of that father, his tenderness and patience with his little chaps, the spirit with which he made himself their playfellow, made one feel that there wasn't anything much in life beyond or above having something young to love and live for.

On the knolls there were groups of little ones rolling eggs and frolicking with each other, and sprinkled among them were little negroes, for Washington is two-thirds black, you know, and it seems almost altogether so during a republican administration. The Anglo-Saxon children gave the black children their broken eggs and made them fetch and carry for them as has been the case from time immemorial with the races.

A few of the fashionable class of fathers and mothers strolled through the grounds with their children. They were evidently strangers and when they saw that the little people about them did not belong to their class they took their little folks off in remote corners and kept them playing by their sides while they watched the jolly and most desirable romp from a distance.

There were old men and women who came to look on at the children and the merry play of their own, prosperous, elegant looking old people who seemed to have outlived all the vanities and veneer of life as we must all outlive them who stay here long enough and have in their heads a reasonable amount of brains.

There were some little girls who, bless their nature-loving little hearts, did not, I am sure, see an Easter egg during the day, for their bright eyes were bent on the dandelion discs of gold which April had sprinkled on the green sward and they picked these yellow blossoms until I believe there was scarcely one left. But I've a notion that some way there is luck about a child's picking a flower and that where she does it they multiply like the leaves and fishes in that feast formed by a divine spirit.

Because Easter is such a great day here for the children of the people it seems to me that the egg show exceeds any in the world. Such baskets of eggs as were brought forth for this frolic—eggs speckled with all the primary colors, striped, be-ribboned and mottled in every imaginable way—eggs in solid gold, purple, every color indeed, others marked with the names of their possessors, and still others painted with the prim faces of nuns—a charming array, indeed, and one well worth the study of a bucolic mother who has rabbits in her own garden who must be taught the latest fad in egg adornment by next Easter.

Late in the afternoon when I went by the grounds to catch another glimpse of the frolic, the whole atmosphere was, I assure you, as sulphurous with the odor of eggs as if the gates of the lower region had been thrown apart.

It's a shame, by the way, that eggs, the most potent symbols of Easter tide, should remind us so forcibly of that odor which we always associate with the camp-meeting idea of the devil, which is an actuality with hoops, horns, tall and sulphurous flame pouring from mouth and nostrils.

When the Marine band began to play at 3 o'clock the crowd thickened fast, and it became late in the afternoon a seething and unlovely mass of humanity, as all crowds must necessarily be whether made up of young or old.

Easter week here was lovely in every way. Washington is at its best now. Turn where one will, a glimpse is caught of bright blossoms and budding trees; for Washington has, I believe, the most beautiful parks, and more of them, than any city in the world.

If the market has charmed me on other Saturday mornings, the fascination went far beyond that on Easter eve when at 8 o'clock I found myself there with a great many other early marketers. The crowd

was just enough to be interesting at that hour without being unpleasant. It will astonish some people, perhaps, to know that not only women of fashion here, but men also do their own marketing. But last Saturday I met at the flower stall one of the most important young fellows here



The latest in smart blouses. A foundation waist of blue silk is covered with an openwork embroidery of grass lawn, the soft fullness drawn into a waistband of blue silk, tied into a big bow. The sleeves are absolutely tight from wrist to shoulder, where they are finished with a chiffon ruffle matching in color the grass lawn. To compensate for the plain sleeves this blouse has an immense collar of finely tucked black silk with intricate bands of grass lawn embroidery. It is edged with chiffon. The black silk neck ruffle is softened with chiffon.

socially, the bearer of a name that among southerners is perhaps more revered than any other. He told me that he hated on marketing for his mother, and did it every day. A few weeks before that I saw no less a person than the vice president himself making his way with evident interest and pleasure down the long middle aisle of the center division. As he lives at the Arlington, it is to be supposed he was taking the jaunt out of pleasure and curiosity. When he takes the Don Cameron mansion, on Lafayette Square, next season, it may be that he will find himself there Saturday for the purpose of selecting his Sunday dinner.

Certain it is that after one acquires the habit of going to market one's self, that sending a servant is poor satisfaction. I have tried it, and my chops have proved tough, my turkey somewhat poor and ancient, my vegetables not as fresh as I like them; and as for lettuce, there is but one kind that the wise woman gets, and instead of that kind I had a softer green, head out of a new hotbed.

There is nothing like doing everything with the best mind one has to command, and the best mind in a household is usually that of a woman who directs it.

But on Saturday last the market was so lovely that one was liable to lose one's mind, great or small. I wanted to stop at the flowers and spend all my money there, leaving a hungry family to starve in consequence. The first booth looked like an altar with its tier upon tier of Easter lilies; on the shelves were lesser flowers, making a mosaic of tender beauty and fragrance. The whole world seemed to have emptied her loveliness to glorify this dull place, and "such cheap flowers, too," as the woman said who wouldn't have her rooms decorated with daffodils because she remembered they grew free for the picking in her grandmother's garden.

But I am boring you, perhaps, with all this market talk, and as I could not possibly picture its glory that Saturday morning, I will leave the subject.

Easter morning in a seat by the middle walk in Dupont circle is a liberal education in the matter of spring styles to any woman, for to and fro from the church, up and down Connecticut avenue, the fashionable throng passes. It is a sad, by the way, among fashionable people to walk on Easter morning rather than ride in chaises—at least, the pretty young women walk and many of the middle-aged and old ones do, too, and some of them stop in the park and sit a while and chat together, so that you can see exactly how their waists are trimmed, their skirts are fashioned and what kind of birds, flowers or feathers disappear themselves upon their hats.

Speaking of the latter, by the way, I noticed that the brims are growing wider, the tiny toques and turbans with their tall, algeettes of white and black plumes have lessened since the warmth and strength of the sun has increased and the majority of women Easter morning were airily constructed straws with wide or medium brims, well tilted over the eyes.

The trimming at times is bizarre and ven abnormal. It's all very well to go around with a hat whose tall crown shows a fluting of chiffon at the top, whose brim is formed of a wreath of voluptuous full-blown roses, while plumes of the stateliest sort give grandeur to the horses of a funeral cortege tout ensemble; but when one chooses something even wilder—a broad-brimmed hat, for instance, of straw in some violent shade, the brim frilled with chiffon in an equally aggressive color and the crown all around the top encircled with a heavy wreath of lily or geranium blossoms or buxets, why, forbearance with the cause.

A gray taffeta worn by a slim graceful girl with hair honestly straw-colored was filled with tiny corded ruffles from hem to waist band, and the bolero was also

prices of fashion cease to be a virtue. And yet with these hats, these daring violent, absurd hats, not to mention our recent overflow in sleeves that crushed and were crushed by the sleeves of our neighbors and obstructive to audiences almost as much as the hats, a woman, and a wise one, too, in many ways, declared but recently that we were living in a sensible age as to dress! Then she added, inadvertently, that the modistes in London, Paris and New



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York were putting little pads at the back of their dresses. "Just little bits of imperceptible pads, you know," she explained, apologetically, but we who are given to philosophy know what that means. It means bustles with wire and then, mayhap, tilters, and then, black-a-day, hoops—real crinolines returning with curls and fainting spells and sentimental songs on guitars and weepings over neglected or jealous lovers.

I'm looking for this any day. Mark my

Elizabeth Banks has been interviewing Mr. Dingley recently in regard to that wonderful bill of his, which, it seems, is to cut us women out of Easter hats and bonnets if we insist upon having them imported, and, indeed, even if we don't, it seems that home manufactured things will cost quite as much, any way.

Mr. Dingley says it is good for the milliners and working girls that our women pay \$25 and \$50 for a bonnet, but he doesn't seem to have any sympathy for the poor husbands who have to furnish these extravagant sums that the milliners may grow rich and the working girl eat Huyler's candy every day for lunch.

I put the bonnet question to Mark Hanna himself recently, and he said tersely: "Nobody pays \$25 for a hat who can afford it. If they can afford it, why let them spend the money over here?" It seems that we are to have no chance at even smuggling



This chic gown of pale gray fine faced cloth is ornamented with a tracery of black braid and gray cord. The full skirt is of black cloth trimmed with a wreath of cherries and a drapery of red chiffon.

words, a great and comprehensive reaction is going to come some time against our present comfort and independence. In the interim let us rejoice that our abominable light ones in the shape of airy if grotesque hats and tiny imperceptible humps at the back of our dresses.

In the Easter parade of Sunday as much purple was evidenced as at this time last season—cloth frocks, vividly violet, sort of shaded violet grenadines in silk and wool, taffetas, chevrons and moire antiques all running the gamut of purple from rich royal and petunia shades to the faintest lilac and lavender. A gray gown now and then softened the splendor of this amethyst and green parade for these two shades assuredly predominate this spring. Gray and fawn color with white, black or lilac if one must have a combined costume, are all as a fait, and especially pretty for the smart suit of early spring that must do service for morning wear and is warm enough for the cool days that now and then break into the gentle weather.

A smart tan-colored Easter suit I saw that must undoubtedly have come from Redfern was light and airy, with a wide broadcloth. The skirt had a deep insertion above the wide hem of white broadcloth overlaid richly with an elaborate pattern in fine gold braid. The front of this garment were very distinctive, being like a man's coat sleeve, with braided cuffs and a full skirt. The waist was formed in tiny hand-run tucks edged with thread lace and the hat harmonized rather than matched, the toilet being of a light brown straw trimmed with white quills and a bit of tan velvet, while the back showed a great cluster of airy amethyst gauze poppies.

A gray taffeta worn by a slim graceful girl with hair honestly straw-colored was filled with tiny corded ruffles from hem to waist band, and the bolero was also

fashioned with these corded frills, while it was cut high in the back and square in the neck to show a blouse of mull and lace insertion and the centre very wide and softly folded about the waist had a sash swinging at the left side of the front of gray silk lined with white. The hat was of gray and white with a picturesque brim and a crimped crown and there were white wings to the side and yellow violets ornamenting the back in company with a bit of black violet ribbon.

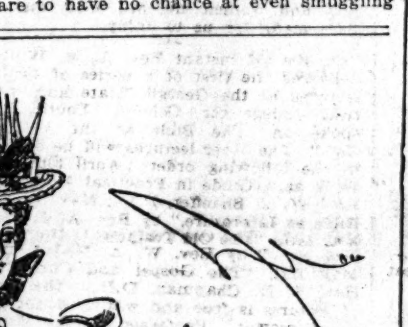
Many of the pretty Eton serge suits of blue and black, taffetas and hand-sewnly braided, had their collars edged with very gay chevrons and vests of checked taffeta or soft silk in Persian patterns. A touch of apple green taffeta as a centre and folded collar for smart Eton suits of navy blue serge and chevrons seems one of the prettiest notions carried out on the walking suit of early spring; but if one must wear a colored silk and lace with one's tailor skirt and jacket, let it be either a checked or Persian silk, for they are the very latest novelties, and nothing, indeed, could be more suitable to brighten such frocks. Miss Katherine Doering, the great beauty, wore one of the most striking costumes seen in the Easter parade, but she is a woman who would look striking in anything. Her gown was flimsy black grenadine, but a ray of color in the glancing stuff that matched the blue blackness of the hair, and her hat was a broad-brimmed one of creamy lace, turned and twisted picturesquely and simply covered with scarlet silk poppies.

Washington is making a decided interest in the Nashville Centennial, having already sent from here an exhibition of paintings from her leading artists, and I believe the Daughters of the American Revolution, are buying themselves at their headquarters, arranging to represent themselves as creditably there as they did during the exposition at Atlanta some time ago. The visit of Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman to Mrs. Joseph Washington some time ago added also to the interest excited in the woman's part in the event, and Mrs. Washington has given that interest a continuity through her influence here and her fine work for the woman's department. She is chairman of the committee for the District of Columbia, and in that capacity has done a great deal toward securing a beautiful and valuable exhibit not only for the woman's building itself, but for many other departments of the exposition. She has especially made a point of procuring artistic things here, beautiful curios and interesting relics in which the District of Columbia abounds, while the modern art treasures that one may obtain here are also manifold.

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I put the bonnet question to Mark Hanna himself recently, and he said tersely: "Nobody pays \$25 for a hat who can afford it. If they can afford it, why let them spend the money over here?" It seems that we are to have no chance at even smuggling



This chic gown of pale gray fine faced cloth is ornamented with a tracery of black braid and gray cord. The full skirt is of black cloth trimmed with a wreath of cherries and a drapery of red chiffon.

words, a great and comprehensive reaction is going to come some time against our present comfort and independence. In the interim let us rejoice that our abominable light ones in the shape of airy if grotesque hats and tiny imperceptible humps at the back of our dresses.

In the Easter parade of Sunday as much purple was evidenced as at this time last season—cloth frocks, vividly violet, sort of shaded violet grenadines in silk and wool, taffetas, chevrons and moire antiques all running the gamut of purple from rich royal and petunia shades to the faintest lilac and lavender. A gray gown now and then softened the splendor of this amethyst and green parade for these two shades assuredly predominate this spring. Gray and fawn color with white, black or lilac if one must have a combined costume, are all as a fait, and especially pretty for the smart suit of early spring that must do service for morning wear and is warm enough for the cool days that now and then break into the gentle weather.

A smart tan-colored Easter suit I saw that must undoubtedly have come from Redfern was light and airy, with a wide broadcloth. The skirt had a deep insertion above the wide hem of white broadcloth overlaid richly with an elaborate pattern in fine gold braid. The front of this garment were very distinctive, being like a man's coat sleeve, with braided cuffs and a full skirt. The waist was formed in tiny hand-run tucks edged with thread lace and the hat harmonized rather than matched, the toilet being of a light brown straw trimmed with white quills and a bit of tan velvet, while the back showed a great cluster of airy amethyst gauze poppies.

A gray taffeta worn by a slim graceful girl with hair honestly straw-colored was filled with tiny corded ruffles from hem to waist band, and the bolero was also

things over, and if we want French bonnets, we will have to buy them at a big discount. The full skirt is of black cloth trimmed with a wreath of cherries and a drapery of red chiffon.

This chic gown of pale gray fine faced cloth is ornamented with a tracery of black braid and gray cord. The full skirt is of black cloth trimmed with a wreath of cherries and a drapery of red chiffon.

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**DELKIN'S**  
FINE  
DIAMONDS  
10 Peachtree St.



**Watches**  
**Clocks**  
**Silverware**  
**Jewelry**

**Medals and Badges**  
Made to order in  
**OUR FACTORY**  
in the latest designs  
and at the lowest  
possible prices.

**Engraving**

**Gards and Wedding Invitations.**

We do only the very  
finest work in this line,  
and a trial is all we ask.  
**100 Visiting Cards,**  
with Plate, only . . \$1.00

**Your Eyes**

May need the services of Our Expert Optician. For this examination we make no charge.

We carry a full line of **SPECTACLES** and **EYE-GLASSES** in the Best Grades only.

**OUR Repair Department**

Is in charge of Skilled Workmen, and we make a Specialty of resetting old Family Jewels. Old Gold taken in exchange.

**DELKIN'S**  
10 Peachtree Street.

**REDUCED RATES**  
TO  
**COMMENCEMENT**

**SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE,**  
Atlanta, Georgia.



A Rate of One and One-Third—1-1-3—Fare, round trip, on the certificate plan, has been granted on all railroad lines entering Atlanta, and all roads in Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Florida belonging to the Southern States Passenger Association. Visitors will be complimented with free seats in the Grand Opera House for Concert evening of May 25th, upon presentation of their railroad certificates.

Tickets are good from May 20th to May 28th inclusive.

Regular Tickets to Atlanta must be purchased, and certificates showing such purchase obtained from railroad agents. These certificates, when properly signed by the designated official of the college and duly countersigned, will entitle the holder to return at one-third of the regular fare. Persons living in small places should buy a ticket to some large town and then buy a through ticket to Atlanta. It is necessary to get a certificate from each agent in order to return on the cheap rates.

Certificates for return trip will be signed at the Opera House on the evening of May 25. This arrangement furnishes the public an opportunity to visit Atlanta and the college, and to hear the famous Cox College Orchestra.

**FIFTY-FOURTH COMMENCEMENT, 1897.**

**DRAMATIC RECITAL**—Friday, May 14, 8 o'clock p. m., at College Park, Ga., by Elocution Class.

**BACCALAUREATE SERMON**—Sunday, May 23, 11 o'clock, in First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga., Rev. C. A. Stakely, D. D., Washington, D. C.

**ALUMNAE EXERCISES**—Monday, May 24, 8 o'clock p. m., at College Park, Ga., address by Rev. W. W. Landrum, D. D.

**SENIOR CLASS EXERCISES**—Tuesday, May 25, 9:30 o'clock a. m., at College Park, Ga.

**ANNUAL CONCERT**—And delivery of diplomas and degrees, Tuesday, May 25, 8:30 o'clock p. m., in Grand Opera House, Atlanta, Ga.

**KIMBALL AND ARAGON HOTELS GIVE SPECIAL RATES OF \$2 TO \$2.50 PER DAY.**

**C. C. COX,** President, Southern Female College, COLLEGE PARK.

**W. S. COX,** Business Manager, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

**Buy Now**  
At  
**Half Price.**

**\$10 Spring Suits at \$5.00**  
**\$12 Spring Suits at \$6.00**  
**\$15 Spring Suits at \$7.50**

The economical don't require urging. They are hourly taking advantage of the unprecedented bargains offered here. Selling the balance of Eads-Neel Co.'s stock at from 20 to 35 per cent less than actual cost of production is a marvel of modern merchandising. There's magic in the matchless items still intact. Come get 'em tomorrow. You'll sorrow and murmur "it might have been" when they're all gone—unless you buy NOW.

**M. R. EMMONS & CO.,**  
FORMERLY EADS-NEEL CO.

**Sale of Valuable Property!**

Realty and personality will be offered to the highest bidder at court-house door the first Tuesday in May to liquidate the indebtedness of the estate of the late Harry Jackson, will be sold by

**HENRY L. WILSON, Auctioneer,**

Under order of court. All sales will be genuine, as the affairs of the estate must be settled at once. The stock will be offered in lots of 5 and 10 shares each.

**PERSONALTY:**

One first mortgage bond \$1,000 Company of the par value of \$1,000.

Thirteen first mortgage bonds Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company, the par value of \$1,000 each.

Five income bonds Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company, of the par value of \$1,000 each.

One thousand shares of stock Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company, of the par value of \$100 each.

Forty shares of date City National bank stock of the par value of \$100 each, 25 per cent having been repaid to holders.

One share of the Piedmont Exposition Company, of the par value of \$100.

Ten shares in the Merchants and Mechanics' Banking and Loan Company, of the par value of \$100 each.

One share Atlanta and Florida Railroad Company, par value \$25.

One hundred and five shares in the Atlanta Home Insurance Company, of the par value of \$100 each.

**REALTY:**

One-half undivided interest in Hickory Nut mountain, located at Tallulah Falls, Georgia.

A vacant lot, 60x117 feet, to alley, on Capitol avenue, between Capitol square and Fair street. Very desirable; in good neighborhood.

Terms on realty, one-third cash, balance in six and twelve months with 1 per cent all payments cash.

April 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

**THE WILLER SCREENS**  
For doors and windows are fitted with the most modern fittings, making them perfect and inuring satisfaction and comfort. Pneumatic air cushions to prevent doors from slamming, and guard wire to keep screen wire from being kicked out.  
Office and Show Room 731 Equitable Building, Atlanta. Factories: Milwaukee, Wis.  
Willer Mfg. Co., L. P. DeGroot, Mgr.







KEELY

26-inch Tight Roller  
Natural wood handle  
Umbrellas; great  
value. Only  
**98 Cents.**

Children's and Ladies'  
**PARASOLS**  
In all natural shades,  
natural wood and  
dresden handles.

SUNSHADES  
All the latest and  
newest colorings,  
from 75c to \$5.00  
EXTRAORDINARY  
VALUE.

KEELY

## KEELY COMPANY'S

EXTENSIVE BUSINESS HAS BEEN BUILT

By Selling the Best and Choicest Goods at Lowest Prices!

By Having Constant Attractions and a Quantity of Them!

By Fair Dealings and Attention to the Wants of Customers!

By Never Permitting Overstatements in Their Advertisements!

AND BY HAVING STYLISH AND SEASONABLE GOODS THAT ARE HARD TO MATCH,  
.....AND IMPOSSIBLE TO BEAT, AT MATCHLESS PRICES!.....

Last week our Silk and Dress Goods sections were alive with eager buyers, and 'twas a marvelous sight to see with what rapidity they availed themselves of the choice offerings we placed before them, and as we are constantly receiving new goods we will demonstrate this week that we are first and last truly a Dress Goods Store.

### Keely's Dress Goods

This is an opportune time to indulge in some choice offerings at the right prices.

- TAILOR CHECKS.**
- 12 Pieces Fancy Checks, 48 inches wide..... **89c**
  - 14 Pieces Shepherd Checks, all wool..... **33c**
  - 10 Pieces Crowfoot Checks, in fancy effects..... **69c**
  - 8 Pieces Mohair Checks, cool and wiry..... **85c**

- Costume Fancies for General Dress Wear.**
- 60 Pieces Mohair and Wool Fancy Effects..... **49c**
  - 20 Pieces Silk and Fancy Suitings..... **65c**
  - 37 Pieces Imported Coverts for Tailor Suits..... **\$1.25**
  - 18 Pieces Assorted Tailorings, 2-tone mixtures..... **98c**

- TRANSPARENT**
- Suitings for Making Over-Colors.
- 15 Combinations of Colors in Open Mesh..... **63c**
  - 12 Styles Two and Three-Tone Etamines..... **65c**
  - 10 Pieces Waffle Cloth, summer weight..... **75c**
  - 6 Pieces Black Transparent Fancies, all weaves..... **98c**

- BLACK GOODS.**
- 10 Pieces Summer Batistes, all wool..... **39c**
  - 25 Pieces Lustre Henriettas, all summer weights..... **69c**
  - 18 Pieces Pebble Sicilian, for separate skirts..... **89c**
  - 21 Assorted Fancies in silk and wool..... **98c**

### Silk Department

The very finest offered at prices you can afford. Exercise economy by buying the better qualities at the lowest prices.

- 20 Pieces Taffeta Broche, illuminated colors..... **98c**
- 10 Pieces New Changeables, in scarce colorings..... **79c**
- 12 Pieces Novelty Stripes, changeable grounds..... **\$1.00**
- 10 Pieces Shepherd Checks, now so stylish..... **89c**

- FINE FOULARDS.**
- 12 Styles Handkerchief Foulards, will not slip nor pull..... **\$1.00**
  - 21 Pieces Fancy Foulards, secured at under prices..... **69c**
  - 10 Pieces Novelty Foulards, special for Monday..... **98c**
  - 18 Pieces Foreign Foulards, American printed..... **49c**

### Carpets! Rugs! Matting! Etc!

- JUST RECEIVED**
- 100 Rolls High-Class Novelty Matting.....
  - 50 Rolls Axminster Carpets, with border, new and dainty designs.....
  - 25 Rolls Body Brussels, up-to-date patterns, in new colors.....
- A full line of Tapestries and Ingrain Carpets, spring colorings
- Wiltons, Moquettes, Etc.....
- Smyrna and Saki Rugs, for rooms and halls, all at popular prices.
- WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR AWNINGS.

## WE ARE THE LEADERS OF THE RETAIL SHOE TRADE.

KEELY

MOIRE VELOURS  
For Skirtings,  
Black and all colors.  
**98c YARD**

Foulards, Silks  
All the  
New Effects.  
**69c YARD**

Printed India Silks  
24 inches wide,  
New shadings.  
**49c YARD**

KEELY



### It Is Like Throwing Money Away

to buy Clothes without looking at what we have first. We do not claim that we give something for nothing, but we can prove that we give you a better Suit for \$10 in a larger variety of patterns than you would obtain in nine out of ten stores. There are many Suits in this lot sold elsewhere at \$12.50 and \$15.

See our window display of \$10 Suits.

**EISEMAN & WEIL,**  
3 W. 111 ST.

### ASK STERLING RIDERS

They will tell you that it is the Finest, Strongest, Lightest and Easiest Running Bicycle Built.

### Built Like a Watch.

**SYRACUSE BICYCLE,**  
the equal of any other \$100 make, selling for \$80.

### FANNING.

Better than other makes of \$75; we are selling it for \$60.

### C. & C. SPECIAL.

Full value at \$40.  
The Best is none too good for you. We give you better than the best.

### RENTING, REPAIRS, SUNDRIES, AND STORAGE.

Special Attention to Out-of-Town Orders.

We teach you to ride free of charge. Send for Catalogue, Free.

'Phone 1231.

**CABANISS**  
ASTLE  
VIGLE  
CO.

75-77  
N. Pryor St.,  
Cor. Auburn  
Ave.



### Clear Complexions Guaranteed

If you are annoyed with freckles, tan, sunburn, sallowness, pimples, blackheads, moth, crusty, scaly, itching, burning skins, do not worry; they can be removed by Madame A. Ruppert's world renowned Face Bleach. It is the original and has been established for years and is the only remedy which never fails. See that all bottles bear the signature and photograph of Madame A. Ruppert. New York city, and sealed with red seal and glass stopper. Manufactured only by Madame A. Ruppert and for sale by her authorized agent at

**JACOBS' PHARMACY.**

## DOUGHERTY & MURPHY.

### Attractive Values!

It will be to the economical buyer's interest to visit our Store. Each department in our House is replete with NEW BARGAINS. Though your purchase may be small, the money you will save by buying of us will be an item.

### Read What We Have to Offer.

### DRESS GOODS SPECIALS.

- 35 pieces of Check Dress Goods and Fancy Mixtures, all colors. They were bought to sell 39c yd. We offer them at **25c**
- 15 pieces of Scotch Cheviots in pretty patterns; 50c yd would not be too high for them. We have made the price **39c**
- 40 pieces of Novelty Dress Goods in Broken checks and Fancy Mixtures. Very handsome and stylish. The price is unusually low, yd..... **50c**
- 18 pieces of high class Novelties in all the new colorings at, yd..... **98c**
- 38-inch Canvas Etamines in black, all wool. You pay others 75c yd for, we sell at..... **59c**
- 25 pieces of Whitcomb suitings in Black, Brown and Navy Blue, 46 inches wide, price yd..... **50c**
- 20 pieces 46-inch all wool Serge in Black and all the leading colors. Never sold less 50c yd, go at..... **35c**
- 10 pieces of two-tone Lining Silk, 37 inches wide, will be sold at, yard..... **39c**
- 13 pieces of Printed India Silks in desirable patterns and pretty colors. Splendid value at, yard..... **50c**
- 9 pieces of figured China Silks, yard..... **25c**
- Big Values That Will Be Found in Our Linen Department
- 56-inch cream Table Damask, yard..... **25c**
- 72-inch half bleached Table Linen. The 75c number for..... **50c**
- 62-inch cream Table Damask. Never sold less 50c yard. We offer at..... **39c**
- 72-inch full bleached German Table Damask, yd..... **75c**
- 10 Pieces of oil-boiled Turkey Red Table Linen was marked 60c yd, go at..... **39c**
- 3-4 size Linen Napkins in pretty designs, doz..... **\$1.00**
- Best quality Twilled Cotton Crash, yard..... **4c**
- Bleached or Brown Linen Toweling, yard..... **10c**
- 1 case of 10-4 White Quilts. They are hemmed; 75c each are their value. Our special price..... **50c**

### Goods that can be bought from our Notion Department--Note these Prices:

- Pearl Buttons, doz..... **5c**
- Large and small agate Buttons, a card..... **5c**
- Kid Curlers..... **7c**
- Hair Pins, paper..... **2c**
- Rubber Hair Pins, doz..... **10c**
- Mourning Pins, box..... **5c**
- Large and small Curling Tongs..... **5c**
- Invisible Hair Pins, paper..... **2c**
- Box Black Pins..... **3c**
- Tub of Pins..... **10c**
- 15 and 20c Fine and Toilet Combs for..... **10c**
- Chatelaine Bags in black and colors, each..... **25c**
- 2 doz Hooks and Eyes for..... **20c**
- Whale Bones, doz..... **5c**
- Bone Casing, yd..... **2c**
- Tetlow's Face Powder..... **5c**
- Carpet Tacks, box..... **2c**
- Best French Shoe Polish..... **10c**
- Cork Screws, 2 for..... **5c**
- 39c Belts with Gilt or Silver Buckles, for..... **25c**

### Men's Furnishings.

- Odd lot unlaundred White Shirts in sizes 16 1/2 and 17; 50c was the price of them; marked to close 35c, or 3 for..... **\$1.00**
- 25 doz laundred White Shirts, usual price 75c each; our price..... **50c**
- Night Robes of good muslin and well made, price..... **50c**
- Unlaundred White Shirts, reinforced back and front, with linen bosom, big value at 3 for..... **\$1.00**
- Negligee Shirts in colors made of the best percale, price..... **50c**
- "Eclipse" Shirt, with attachable or detachable collars and cuffs. No better Shirt made. We sell it at..... **\$1.00**
- Tecks, Band Bows and String Ties, in new spring patterns..... **25c**
- Linen link Cuffs, pair..... **15c**
- Harris patent back Suspenders at..... **19c**

### HOSIERY.

- 3 pairs Black or Tan Hose, the 35c goods, 3 pair to box, per box..... **75c**
- Ladies' Lisle Hose, were 50c pair, 3 pairs for..... **\$1.00**
- Gent's Lisle Thread Hose, were 40c pair, now..... **25c**
- Ladies' 25c pair Black Hose, our special offer pair 19c, or 4 pairs for..... **75c**

### UMBRELLAS.

- See our Umbrellas at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00.
- Children's Silk and Satin Parasols at 50c and 75c each, in all shades.



## RIDES AND DANCES AS SEEN BY MANY

Capt. Bowen Thought That They  
Amounted to a Scandal.

HIS PUNGENT ILLUSTRATION

He Proves the Livest Witness the Court-  
martial Has So Far Produced.

MISS RANDALL AN UNLUCKY WITNESS

A Number of Witnesses Tell of the  
Social Stir Created at the Post  
by Lieutenant Bamford's  
Attention—The Day's  
Testimony.

Yesterday was a field day for Captain  
Romeyn in the remarkable court martial  
that has been in progress at Fort McPherson  
for the past week.

The day opened up very dull and stupid,  
but before the hour for adjournment had  
arrived some of the liveliest testimony of the  
trial had been introduced.

The grizzled old captain led his forces  
against the enemy's strongholds. As the  
hearing advanced many new facts are being  
brought out and the veil which has screened  
the matter so long from the public gaze  
is being gradually lifted inch by inch until  
within a few days every detail connected  
with the unfortunate affair will have been  
heard by the members of the court, as  
well as the opinion of the fort people. In  
fact, the most interesting part of the  
proceedings has been the expression of the  
feelings of the different witnesses on the  
conduct of Mrs. O'Brien and Lieutenant  
Bamford.

Captain Romeyn is handling his witnesses  
with marked ability. He is said to be  
saving the best of his testimony for the  
last days of the trial. This is shown by  
yesterday's proceedings, for when adjournment  
arrived the captain's stock had risen  
many points.

During the latter part of the session some  
of the most important testimony was in-  
troduced. The strongest witness for Cap-  
tain Romeyn yet put on the stand was  
Captain William H. C. Bowen, whose exami-  
nation consumed the greater part of the  
afternoon.

Captain Bowen brought out some points  
never touched on before and seemed to  
have a thorough knowledge of the whole  
affair. In speaking of the case, the gossip  
and acts of the handsome young lieutenant  
and Mrs. O'Brien, the witness gave a most  
striking illustration—one that at once  
took first place among the many features  
of the court martial. He said:

"I was taught when a boy that a bundle  
of sticks could not be broken, but taken  
one by one the feat was easily accomplished.  
So it is with this case. The single  
acts of these parties amount to nothing,  
but taken in the aggregate, they are suf-  
ficient to produce public scandal."

The thoughty captain made several other  
pungent remarks during his examination  
and was decidedly the liveliest witness so  
far placed in the chair.

Another point was scored at the hearing  
for Captain Romeyn, when Lieutenant Ham  
and Captain Bowen both stated that to  
their minds Lieutenant O'Brien's words just  
before the memorable encounter on the  
parade were both provoking and reproach-  
ful. The former witness described in a  
wonderful manner the expression and atti-  
tude of Lieutenant O'Brien during the de-  
livery of his speech to the officers in  
which he spoke of the alleged wrong done  
by Captain Romeyn. Lieutenant Ham says  
he felt something serious was about to  
happen.

A feature of the day was the testimony  
of Miss Randall, who states that she is a  
great friend of the O'Briens. Miss Randall  
was a very unwilling witness and her tes-  
timony had to be drawn out by degrees.  
She stated that to her knowledge the so-  
cial standing of the O'Briens was the same  
as any one else in the garrison and that  
she never heard of any public disfavor  
other than the cutting of Mrs. O'Brien by  
Mrs. Romeyn alone. The court would not  
allow Captain Romeyn to get from the  
witness the reason she told of the conver-  
sation between himself and young Bennett,  
which seems to have been the beginning of  
the trouble.

**Bowen's Talk to Bennett.**  
The court came to order earlier yester-  
day than on any previous day, convening  
promptly at 10:15 o'clock. P. M. Zimmer-  
man, superintendent of the Atlanta Rail-  
way Company, was the first witness called.  
He testified as to having been in the  
offices of his company on the day Cap-  
tain Romeyn went there to have the con-  
versation with Stephen H. Bennett con-  
cerning Mrs. O'Brien and Lieutenant Bam-  
ford.

Mr. Zimmerman stated that he remained  
in the outer office during the entire con-

## Reporters, Doctors and Patients

Express surprise at  
the wonderful ad-  
vancements in the  
Healing Art as  
represented at the  
ATLANTA HYGENIC INSTITUTE,  
Cor. Church and Forsyth Sts.

versation between the captain and Ben-  
nett and that he failed to hear anything  
that was said.

Captain A. M. C. Wyeth, of the medical  
department of the army, was then called  
and stated that during the latter part  
of January and the first part of Febru-  
ary there was a young lady visiting at  
his house from Augusta, Miss Matheson.

"Was she invited to a dinner party given  
by Lieutenant and Mrs. O'Brien of this  
garrison about the time you mention?"  
asked Captain Romeyn.

"She did receive an invitation, but it  
was not accepted."

"Why did she not accept?"

"She stated that she had criticized Mrs.  
O'Brien's conduct and therefore did not  
care to accept her hospitality. The reason  
she gave, however, was that of a

variation between the captain and Ben-  
nett and that he failed to hear anything  
that was said.

"The court was cleared and after a short  
executive session it was decided that Mrs.  
Kimball should be summoned by the judge  
advocate to appear Monday morning."

**Lieutenant Ham on the Stand.**  
Lieutenant S. B. Ham was next placed  
upon the stand and proved a valuable  
witness for Captain Romeyn. In his opinion  
the captain was fully justified in striking  
Lieutenant O'Brien on the parade, as the  
Lieutenant had been both pro-  
voking and reproachful in their nature.

Lieutenant Ham stated that he was present  
at the encounter and heard Lieutenant

anxious to have Mrs. Kimball placed upon  
the stand, as she was as well informed  
about matters at the post as any woman  
there, and he expected to bring out certain  
points in her testimony that could not be  
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that conversation with you as confiden-  
tial."

"He did not say so."

"Did you think it was a subject on which  
you could talk to everyone in the garri-  
son?"

"Mr. Bennett said nothing of it being  
confidential."

"To whom did you relate this conversa-  
tion, why, and how came you to do it?"  
The question was objected to by the  
judge advocate and he was sustained by  
the court.

"Well, Miss Randall, have you ever  
heard any comments on the part of any  
one with reference to Mrs. O'Brien and  
Lieutenant Bamford?"

"Yes."

"Favorable or unfavorable?"

"They were criticisms."

"What were these criticisms?"

"What I can't remember comments as  
far back as that. It was something about  
taking bicycle rides."

"Did you yourself criticize them?"

"I don't remember that I ever did."

"Do you remember a conversation in this  
room in which some one said that it was  
dreadful or awful, or 'why does he ask her  
to do it?' asked Captain Romeyn, re-  
ferring to the testimony of Lieutenant  
Martin given Friday in which he stated  
that Miss Randall had made one of the  
two remarks mentioned in the question."

"I recollect nothing of the sort," replied  
Miss Randall, with some feeling.

Cross-examination by the judge advocate:  
"Did you ever make any comments at  
all?"

"No-o."

"If you have been accused of making  
any remarks prejudicial to the charac-  
ter of Mrs. O'Brien, the accusation is  
false?"

"It is."

"Did you ever say 'why does Lieutenant  
Bamford ask her?'"

"I recollect nothing of the sort. If I said  
anything, it was in a purely scientific  
manner, for the rumors were so absurd."

"Did you previously noticed that Mrs.  
O'Brien had been regarded with any public  
disfavor?"

"I saw nothing of it."

"The actions of Lieutenant Bamford were  
innocent?"

"Entirely so."

"Was there any ostracism of them?"

"I saw no ostracism."

**Many Questions Asked.**  
"Did you notice anything in their conduct  
at the garden?"

"No. They were received the same as all  
others, and acted the same."

"What are the social relations of the  
O'Briens with the rest of the garrison?"

"Just as all are. I have seen nothing to  
the contrary."

"Are you well acquainted with Mrs.  
O'Brien?"

"Very much so."

"Have you had any reason to change  
your estimate of her in the last few  
months?"

"No."

"Then, you have never at any time in-  
tended to make adverse criticism of her  
conduct?"

"No."

"Did you notice anything unusual at a  
hop, where they danced together all even-  
ing?"

"They didn't dance together all evening."

"Didn't you hear any remarks on their  
conduct at this hop?"

"Don't know of any."

"Do you know whether the social rela-  
tions of the O'Briens among the families  
of this post are pleasant or not?"

"Why, they are very pleasant."

"Who told you of this conversation Cap-  
tain Romeyn had with Mr. Bennett?"

"He told me himself."

"Do you know of anyone having cut Mrs.  
O'Brien?"

"







## REFORMERS MEET AND REJOICE

Cleveland Congratulates Them on  
McKinley's Election.

SAYS THE MAJOR FALLS SHORT

Declares That the Free Silver Men  
Are Demagogues.

"REPUBLICANS ARE PROTECTION MAD"

Gold Men Gather and Talk Over the  
Future of the Bolters—Many  
Well-Known Men Were  
Present and Made  
Speeches.

New York, April 24.—The annual dinner of the Reform Club was given tonight in the new ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf. Representative men from all parts of the United States who played a prominent part in the recent campaign of the gold democrats were present.

When the list of invited guests was made public it was generally understood that the speeches which would be delivered would in a large measure indicate the policy of the gold wing of the democratic party in the next presidential campaign.

John DeWitt, Warner resident. At his right sat ex-President Cleveland and on his left was ex-Postmaster General W. L. Wilson.

The toasts and those who responded to them were as follows:

"Present Problems"—Grover Cleveland.  
"Sound Currency"—John G. Carlisle.  
"Tariff Reform"—William L. Wilson.  
"Municipal Administration"—Edward M. Shepard.

"The New South"—Donelson Caffery.  
"National Democracy"—William D. Byrum.  
"The Political Outlook"—Henry G. Turner.

"Andrew Jackson and the Restoration of the Gold Currency"—Josiah Patterson.  
Five hundred and eight persons sat down to the feast.

Ex-President Cleveland was cheered as he arose to speak. He said:

**Cries Out Against Demagogues.**  
"We are gathered here tonight as patriotic citizens, anxious to do something toward retarding the prosperity of our fellow countrymen and protecting the fair fame of our nation against shame and scandal. On every side we are confronted with popular depression and complaint. These are largely due to causes of natural and certain recurrence as the inevitable accompaniment of all human endeavor, and perhaps they are as largely due to the work of agitators and demagogues who have busily sown the seeds of discontent in order that in harvest they may reap personal advantage.

"While scattering the seeds of discontent they have also cultivated a growth of sectional and class suspicion and distrust which threatens to choke or destroy that fraternal feeling which leads to consideration counsel in the day of common misfortune, and which is absolutely essential to the success of our plan of government.

**Bimetallists Denounced as Sordid.**  
"The fundamental truths of our free institutions, which offer opportunities to all within their influence for the advancement and improvement of their condition, have been so far denied that honest accumulation is called a crime, and the necessity and habit of individual industry and struggle, which are the mainstays of sturdy Americanism, are described as unjustifiable burdens, while unwholesome paternalism is presented in handsome and inviting garb.

"This power, born of sordid greed and maintained by selfish interest and partisan ambition, has at last assumed command, and has largely recruited its vasting ranks by inflaming those inclined to be patient with tales of an ancient crime against their rights to be avenged; by encouraging the restless and turbulent with hints of greater license; by offering to the poor as a smooth road to wealth, and to those in debt as a plan for easy payment, and to those who from any cause are unfortunate and discouraged a remedy for all their ills, the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with a depreciated currency, and cheap money.

**He Speaks of Deliverance.**  
"It was a rude awakening to the negligent and over-confident and a day of terror for sober and patriotic men, when the bold promoters of this reckless creed captured the organization of a powerful political party and seized its banners, political defiance to the astonished conscience and conservatism of the country. The danger of the situation arose from the hasty impulses of those whose misfortunes had been cruelly played upon and from the enthusiasm of unquestioning, thoughtless party fealty.

"The deliverance came through the action of those who saw the trick and loved the principles of the party too well to follow its stolen banners. Through the first engagement resulted in the defeat of the combined forces of dangerous and unwholesome policies, a survey of the field is by no means reassuring.

**"THE PARTY PLACED IN POWER AS THE RESULT OF SPLENDID DEMOCRATIC PATRIOTISM HAS FAILED TO MEET THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S TRUST."**

"Instead, however, of addressing themselves to the task of placing our finances on a sound basis, the managers and representatives of this vicious party, have, before the eyes of the people, returned in hot haste to an expectant and lowering in the mire of extreme protection, offending millions of voters by their unceasing determination to repay particular burdens of taxation placed upon those already overladen.

"In the meantime the allied forces of selfishness, encouraged by these malign influences, are still active and aggressive, confidently speak of the encounter in which they failed to succeed as only the first battle, and study hall every upward and every added pretext for pauperism, as new and welcome continuance of their course.

Cor. unwiltingly wicked and stupid that disaster waits upon those who follow the forces, and yet turn

## CHARACTERS IN "A MODERN ANANIAS," AT THE GRAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 27TH.



THE SOCIETY SWELL.



THE RICH OLD UNCLE.



THE BABY.



THE MAN WHO LIES.



THE SHREWD VALET.

### AMBASSADOR BUCK IS DINED JAPANESE MINISTER COMPLIMENTS THE GEORGIAN.

Secretary Sherman, Secretary Gage and Other Important Officials Were Present at Dinner.

Washington, April 24.—(Special.)—The dinner given at the Japanese legation to-night in honor of Hon. A. E. Buck, of Atlanta, the new minister to Japan, was one of the most notable of the season's diplomatic affairs. The Japanese minister, Mr. Toru Hoshi, was, of course, the host.

Those present at the dinner were: Hon. A. E. Buck, Secretary John Sherman, Secretary Lyman J. Gage, Attorney General Joseph McKenna, Mr. Francis M. Hatch, minister of Hawaii; Mr. J. D. Rodriguez, minister of Greater Republic of Central America; Senator C. K. Davis, Senator John T. Morgan, Senator John L. Mitchell, General Nelson A. Miles, Mr. John W. Foster, ex-secretary of state; Mr. Gardner G. Hubbard, Mr. A. A. Adee, Mr. Thomas W. Cridler, Mr. Robert W. Irwin, Mr. Charles Cramp, Mr. George B. Williams, Mr. J. G. Barton, Mr. D. W. Stevens, Mr. Toru Hoshi.

It was a social dinner with no set speeches.

**Chicken Thief Caught.**  
Charley Williams stole three fine chickens for his Sunday breakfast last night about 9 o'clock and in ten minutes he was locked behind the bars at the police station charged with burglary. The chickens were stolen from C. C. Carter, at 260 Decatur street, near the station house.

### DR. J. S. HOLLIDAY IS DYING.

VETERAN CITIZEN IS AT DEATH'S DOOR.

Attending Physicians Announced This Morning That Hope of Recovery Had Been Abandoned.

Dr. John S. Holliday, Sr., a veteran and popular citizen of Atlanta, is at death's door.

At 2 o'clock this morning he was reported to be slowly dying and the attending physicians announced that he could not long survive.



DR. JOHN S. HOLLIDAY, SR.

continue the struggle he is making for life.

For more than twenty-four hours his life has been despaired of, but the unequal fight for life has been gallantly fought by Dr. Holliday. Although weak and emaciated, he has continued conscious most of the time and has talked with members of his family.

Two weeks ago Dr. Holliday received a stroke of paralysis which prostrated him. Since receiving the stroke he has been gradually sinking and the end is expected this morning. For more than one year he has been in failing health, but it was not until the stroke came that he has been critically ill. The paralysis is the result of a carbuncle with which he suffered about two years ago.

Holliday is seventy-four years of age, most of that time having been spent in Atlanta. He became a resident of this city long before the war and for many years he has been closely identified with the growth and development of the city in which he has been an important factor.

Born in South Carolina, Dr. Holliday, when quite young, moved with his parents to Fayette county, Georgia. Dr. Holliday graduated from the medical college in Augusta and practiced medicine for twenty years. During his residence in Atlanta he has been a member of the Supreme court, and of the Georgia bar, and was a deputy in that office for a term.

He is a consistent member of the Methodist church and has been very active in church work. His wife died three years ago, and left three children, who are now living. They are Dr. Robert A. Holliday, John S. Holliday, Jr., and George H. Holliday.

**A Change of Position.**  
Mr. George Merry, one of the most popular hardware men in Atlanta, is now with the Fitten-Thompson Hardware Company, for a long while he was with these gentlemen until the last twelve months, during which time he was with Fittens & Co. He is now with the Fitten-Thompson Hardware Company.

**Shoot the "Chute" parties at Lakewood Park.**  
Steam and row boats.

### "MODERN ANANIAS" AT GRAND TUESDAY

A Great Play for the Benefit of the Girl's Night School.

A PACKED HOUSE ASSURED  
Tickets Selling Fast and All the Boxes Have Been Disposed Of.

AN EVENING OF REAL ENJOYMENT

The People Will Turn Out To Witness One of the Best Amateur Performances Given in City.

The event of the week, and for that matter of the entire theatrical season, will be the presentation on Tuesday evening at the Grand of the high class comedy, "A Modern Ananias."

It will be presented by local talent of the highest order and the interest that has been aroused by the preliminary notices that have been given have aroused a widespread interest which insures a packed house. The boxes have about all been disposed of and there has been a great demand for the seats. The cleverness and popularity of the members of the cast insure a great attendance. Everything is in readiness for a finished production. Last night a full-dress rehearsal was held at the Grand Tuesday evening to witness the piece was finished enough for a final production. There have been many preliminary rehearsals and the cast is thoroughly trained in all the parts. The play will be one of the most finished productions ever given by home talent.

As stated, there will be a large audience to be slowly doing and the attending physicians announced that he could not long survive.

Apart from the fact that the proceeds are for such a noble cause, the show will be one of the best given in Atlanta by amateur talent. The play is a most humorous comedy and will keep the audience highly delighted from the time the curtain first rises until the close of the last act.

The cast in the play includes such well-known local stars as Miss Mary Ella Reid, Miss Lulu Belle Hemphill, Miss Emmie May Burden, Mr. E. E. West, Mr. Hollins Randolph, Mr. L. D. T. Quinby, Mr. Gordon N. Hurler, Mr. Harmon Cox.

Between the acts there will be some artistic and beautiful dancing by several well-known little boys and girls.

The entire entertainment will be a great success and one which no one should miss. Tickets have been placed on sale at the following places: Silverman's, Brown & Allen's, the Kimball and the Aragon. They are selling fast and many of the best seats in the house have already been reserved.

If you intend to see this excellent entertainment and at the same time help one of the most deserving institutions in the city, get your tickets early and secure good seats.

All the boxes with the exception of one have been sold and there will be four or five box parties.

A number of dramatic critics have seen the rehearsals of "A Modern Ananias" and they all pronounce it one of the very best of the latest comedies, and they also are unanimous in their opinion that it could not have been placed in better amateur hands in Atlanta.

That a great audience will be present at the Grand Tuesday evening is now certain. So don't let your happy countenances be missed from the gathering.

**Everybody will go to see "A Modern Ananias" at the Grand Tuesday evening, so be sure that you are also there.**

**Fitten-Thompson Hardware Co. have moved to 69 Whitehall street, next to J. M. High's, and are ready for business. They are selling lots of Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers cheaper than anybody.**

**Shoot the "Chute" parties at Lakewood Park.**  
Steam and row boats.

### EVANS FILES SUIT FOR ALLEGED LIBEL

Secretary of the Mechanics' Mutual Asks for Damages.

A BIG FIGHT MAY BE ON  
Is the Southeastern Tariff Association Fighting the Mutuals?

SOME VERY SPICY CHARGES ARE MADE

Evans Replies to Publications in The Insurance Herald and Asks for Damages in Sum of \$5,000.

Is the Southeastern Tariff Association making a fight against the mutual fire insurance companies of Georgia?

The question has been asked in insurance circles as the result of certain publications in The Insurance Herald, which is said to be an organ of the Southeastern Tariff Association. In answer to these publications, suit for damages has been filed by Mr. W. E. Evans, secretary of the Mechanics' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Atlanta, which is now in the hands of a receiver.

When the Mechanics' Mutual was placed in the hands of the receiver several days ago, The Insurance Herald made some very spicy comments upon the alleged failure, stating that the company had been grossly mismanaged, and that Secretary Evans was an adventurer in the insurance world.

Secretary Evans employed Attorneys W. H. and E. R. Black, and brought suit against The Insurance Herald Publishing Company, alleging that the publications were malicious and hurtful, injuring him personally and doing great damage to his reputation as an insurance man.

The suit is brought in the sum of \$5,000 alleged damages, and will be reached and tried at the next term of the city court. Back of the court papers, however, is said to be a story that lends peculiar interest to the pending litigation just at this time.

It is charged by Mr. Evans that the fight is one of a personal nature against him and his friends claim there is also a fight being made against the mutual companies of Georgia by the Southeastern Tariff Association.

The publication which has caused the litigation is exceedingly plain, and the writer did not mince his words. The publication is clipped from the file of The Insurance Herald of recent dates, and is as follows:

"The Mechanics' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Atlanta, is a hopeless wreck, much to the sorrow of its trusting creditors. Its president, D. H. Livermore, has resigned under fire, and nobody is left but its secretary, William E. Evans, who is listening patiently to the bombardment of demands for money which he cannot pay. An application to appoint a receiver, will be heard on Saturday before Judge Lumpkin, and as there will be no opposition, a receiver will be appointed to receive the winds which has served as assets. Two of the creditors applying for a receiver are J. C. Edwards and Butler & Stevens, with an unpaid loan claim of \$1,500 of six months standing. The Courier-Journal Job Printing Company, of Louisville, with a claim of \$225 for the beautifully lithographed policies and other supplies that made the Mechanics a joy to the eye for one year."

Following these caustic remarks is an interview which was given by Secretary Evans when the application was filed. Then follows the following comments from The Insurance Herald:

"Since the disclosures touching the Georgia mutuals, the deluded public and some misguided agents are having a hard time to even collect return premiums. Some persons who took the hint months ago have scared some of the money out of the officers by threatening exposure, while others, by listening to fair promises, are not only without the cash, but have in addition the proud satisfaction of being bunked by a lot of adventurers like Evans."

There are several other clippings which are included in the court petition, which are, if possible, even more insinuating in their contents.

Secretary Evans denies that he has been guilty of fraud or deception, and states that his company has not been based upon wild-cat schemes or devices for the purpose of deceiving the public, as has been charged by The Insurance Herald.

Many of the state papers have copied the clippings from The Insurance Herald, and it is now charged that the article was inspired by the purpose of running the mutual companies of Georgia out of the field. When the case is reached for trial it is quite probable that many sensational developments will come to light.

Fitten-Thompson Hardware Co. have moved to 69 Whitehall St., next to High's.

Hawkes, Optician, 12 Whitehall St.

Fitten-Thompson Hardware Co. have moved to 69 Whitehall St., next to High's.

### MAY CHANGE TIME OF WEEK OF PRAYER

Y. M. C. A. Session Opened with Bible Study by Rev. C. I. Schofield.

BIENNIAL REPORT PRESENTED  
Collections Are Taken Up and Liberal Responses Come from All Sources.

COLLEGE WORK IS DISCUSSED AT LENGTH

Resolution Presented Looking to an Appropriation to the International Work for Expenses.

Mobile, Ala., April 24.—(Special.)—The morning opened bright and fair and the attendance at 9:30 o'clock when the convention opened, was as good as on former occasions.

Bible study was by the Rev. C. I. Schofield and following the exercises the report of the special committee on the international report was presented and discussed. There were several recommendations and changes made by the committee, which were accepted.

A collection was taken and personal obligations were entered into by members to the extent of \$3,553, while the association contributed \$1,972.

The afternoon session met promptly and at the opening invitations were presented to hold the next biennial session in Denver, Col., and London, Ontario, by Messrs. Lotze and Sayer, respectively.

The special committee appointed in the morning made a report on the amendment of Mr. Shurtliff to the resolution relative to the week of prayer and submitted the following, which was adopted:

"That we concur in the report of the international committee for the next two years and that this convention instruct the national committee to obtain the opinion of as many associations as possible holding the week of prayer, and if the majority is in favor of such, then to memorialize the world's central committee so that the matter may be placed on the program of the next world's convention."

Another amendment to the report was discussed by Messrs. McBurney, Pierce, Shuey and others and finally adopted as follows:

"That we recommend that each association appropriate to the international work the percentage of its total expenditure as shall seem justified by its relation to the whole work of the association, state and international, and by consideration of the fact that at the present cost of the international work at home and abroad was met by annual appropriations upon the total of the local association expenditure, it would require a contribution in every association of

Continued on Fifteenth Page.

### CHIEF VEAL TO BE EXONERATED

That Will Be the Verdict of the Board of Health.

CASE AGAINST HIM WILL FAIL

The Several Charges Have Been Explained Satisfactorily, It Seems.

CITY'S SIDE OF THE CASE IS CLOUTED

Chief Veal May Not Put Up Any Warnings for His Side of the Case. Board Members Assume Some of the Responsibility.

The board of health will exonerate Chief Sanitary Inspector Thomas E. Veal from the charges filed against him by the city council committee.

This result of the present trial is practically assured. The trial is now rapidly drawing to a close and one more session of the board will end it.

It may be that the defense will use their right to put up witnesses and the case will be allowed to go to the jury as it stands.

It is known that the defense is considering such an action and Chief Veal is confident that nothing has been proved against him.

The city practically closed its case yesterday afternoon. Only one or two points are to be brought out by the prosecution unless something further happens before the next session of the board.

The attorneys for the city have presented evidence Chief Veal's statement of a special council committee and of the books and papers used in the case, at other point of evidence will be brought before the board by witnesses. The city attempt to show that the sanitary inspector paid for more coal at the dump ground than was received there.

**Shortage Only Apparent.**  
Chief Veal is confident that he has proved that the city is losing by selling at a loss, and that more was received at the dumping ground than is shown by the books kept by Superintendent Wilson.

Yesterday it was shown that the shortage of bran, oats, corn and other feed stuffs dumped ground was only apparent, the apparent shortage is accounted for by the loss of some of the bookkeeping in vogue at the dumping ground. The defense claims that the city was ahead on feed stuffs instead of short, as charged.

The several horse trades have been explained and the responsibility for the assumed by members of the board of health, and there it little else remains to be explained, according to the defense. It is asserted that every claim was satisfactorily explained and that the case is certain.

Quite a number of witnesses were examined by the board yesterday. Two sessions were held, morning and afternoon. The evidence was mainly technical and related to the books and system of bookkeeping at the dumping ground.

Mr. King, a bookkeeper in the office of the city, was called in to testify.

Continued on Fifteenth Page.

### A Cutting Conversation, Or Cuts in Cut Prices.

The more goods you buy of us the cheaper we can sell them. Let everybody come, but don't all come at once. For one week.

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| A fine Rio Coffee                       | 11c |
| 10 lbs. Silver Leaf Lard                | 60c |
| 2 lbs. At Oat Meal                      | 5c  |
| A sweet, juicy Ham                      | 11c |
| An imported Sardine, 16 fish to the can | 10c |
| Found new crop Maple Sugar              | 12c |
| A dozen Fanny Lemons                    | 8c  |
| A pound crisp Ginger Snaps              | 4c  |
| Our Java and Rio Coffee a leader        | 20c |
| A high grade Mocha and Java             | 20c |
| An At Mixed Tea                         | 40c |

THE GLENN GROCERY CO., 90 Whitehall, 'Phone 451.

### SEE 'EM....

**\$10 Suits...**  
**\$12 Suits...**  
**\$15 Suits...**

Such values have never before been offered. We've worked long and worked hard to secure unparalleled style, quality, workmanship and fit in suits at the adjacent popular prices. There are hundreds to choose from—practically no limit to colors and patterns. Everything that's nobby and desirable is represented in our stock. And we can meet your taste at \$10, \$12 or \$15.

**The George Muse Clothing Co.**  
38 Whitehall Street.

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## CROSSED THE OCEAN TO FIND HIS LOVE

The Romantic Marriage of Miss Pot  
Strahan in New York.

### CHANCE MEETING IN DUBLIN

How the Man at Cleveland Was Intro-  
duced to His Future Bride.

### MUTUAL LOVE CAME AT FIRST SIGHT

The Young Man Is Wealthy and His  
Father Owns Gold Property in  
the Transvaal.

Here is an interesting story of love at first sight and instantaneous devotion. When it was announced in Atlanta that Miss Pot Strahan had been married to a prominent citizen of Cleveland, Ohio, it was quite a surprise, as none had heard of the engagement, but congratulations showered and all her friends wished her much joy.

When she arrived, with her husband, in Atlanta Friday and stopped over for a few days at the Aragon on a visit to her mother, the story of the happy incident that caused the marriage was told.

Miss Strahan has been away from Atlanta for several years. She was acknowledged here to be one of the most beautiful women in the south, and always had a host of admirers. She decided, however, to take up her residence in the east, and left for New York, where she studied music under famous instructors. Here she remained for some time until she determined to go abroad to take up her musical course under a teacher recommended to her by Nordica.

She was in Dublin for several months, and everywhere met with flattering attention commensurate with her beauty. It was one night not over two months ago, when she was at a reception given by the lord mayor of Dublin. All the cultured element of the great city were gathered there, and the affair was one of the most brilliant functions of the season.

It was just after a dance, Miss Strahan was promenade with the lord mayor, when a young man whom he knew walked up to speak.

An introduction followed.

Miss Strahan will you allow me to present Mr. More, a friend of mine from your own country?

There was a mutual nod of response. Mr. More was a young man of fine appearance, and when asked for the next dance Miss Strahan accepted.

Mr. More seemed much impressed.

He had just returned from the Transvaal, where he was interested in a gold mine, which his father controlled.

During the evening the young man was rather assiduous in his attentions, and asked to call next day, which was permitted.

The acquaintance gathered ground, and one day Miss Strahan decided to leave for New York, and got off before her departure could be learned by her admirer.

But Mr. More had been seriously impressed. Next day he got his trappings together and took passage for New York, leaving to Miss where the young lady he loved could be found in the metropolis.

He searched several days after his arrival in New York for some trace of the young lady, and one morning, while walking down Fifth avenue, caught sight of a face for which he had long been searching. Miss Strahan was with friends, but this did not deter the young man from his purpose.

"Miss Strahan, I believe," he said, extending his hand.

There was a cordial meeting, and the attentions of Mr. More began again. His suit was not without success, and last week the marriage came.

He had made the trip across the Atlantic to find a fair face, and he had won.

The finding of Mr. W. A. E. More is one of the wealthiest citizens of Cleveland. He owns a boat line between Cleveland and Buffalo and has large interests in the south African gold mines. The young man himself is a strong business man, and has been for a long while in the Transvaal.

Miss Strahan is also wealthy. Her father was one of the most prominent men in Oregon and built the road between Portland and San Francisco. He is now in litigation for some time, but it is said will soon become the property of the bride.

The young people will remain in Atlanta until next Saturday, when they will get off for a European trip, to be gone a year.

Continued from Fourteenth Page.

## WARM RACE FOR WOLHIN'S PLACE

Secret Society Office Worth \$3,000 a  
Year Soon To Be Given Out.

### ATLANTA MAN IN THE RACE

Friedman, Who Passed the Bogus  
Check, Is in the Macon Prison.

### JOINT DEBATE AT MERCER UNIVERSITY

Tom Shaw Papers Received at Ma-  
con and a Judge To Sentence  
Him Is Wanted.

Macon, Ga., April 24.—(Special).—There is a very pretty contest on for the position of grand secretary of the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Georgia, and for the position of grand recorder of the grand council of Royal and Select Masters for the state of Georgia.

The two offices were held by the late Andrew M. Wolhlin, Macon, who was also grand secretary of the grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Georgia.

Whoever is elected grand secretary of the Royal and Select Masters will also be grand recorder of the grand chapter of Free and Accepted Masons. The salary of the three positions combined is about \$3,000 per annum, and were held for years by the late Andrew M. Wolhlin.

On the recent death of Mr. Wolhlin his son, Mr. William A. Wolhlin, was appointed to the position. At the time of his appointment Mr. W. A. Wolhlin was assistant grand secretary of the grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. He is now discharging the duties of the three above named positions.

The grand council of Royal and Select Masters will meet in fifty-fourth annual convention at Macon next Tuesday, April 27th, and the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons will also meet in Macon in its fifty-fifth annual convention on next Wednesday, April 28th. The sessions of the two bodies will be held in Masonic temple.

At the approaching convention the annual election of officers will occur. For the position of grand secretary and grand recorder of the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the incumbent by appointment, Mr. W. A. Wolhlin, will be a candidate. He will be opposed by Mr. B. Daniel, of Macon, who was formerly grand treasurer of the grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. It is understood that Captain Z. B. Moon, of Atlanta, will also be a candidate.

The contest promises to be interesting. At the last meeting of the grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, Captain Moon opposed Major Andrew M. Wolhlin. The chief position is grand secretary of the grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and as before stated, whoever is elected grand recorder of the grand council and grand secretary of Royal Arch Masons next week will also probably be elected grand secretary of the grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons at the annual meeting of the grand lodge in Macon next October.

Following are the grand officers of the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons: Charles W. Slesowski, M. E. grand high priest, Albany.

Henry C. Burr, R. E. deputy grand high priest, Columbus.

Oriando McLendon, R. E. grand king, Newman.

Music by the band.

Prayer by Dr. J. D. Hammond.

Solo by Mrs. J. Stallings.

Address by Judge John P. Ross.

Singing by quartet, Mrs. L. T. Stallings, Mrs. Richard Findlay, Miss Josephine Moore, Mrs. Hope Polhill.

Benediction by Dr. J. D. Hammond.

The second regiment will march to Second street and form a line of march, which will be as follows:

The following parties will have seats provided for them on the speakers' platform: Officers of the Memorial Association.

Officers of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

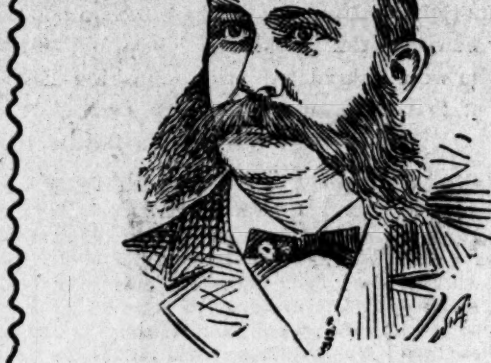
"Confederate veterans."

Members of the press.

Judges of the courts.

## GREAT DAY FOR SMITHS YESTERDAY

TWO LAND AT HEAD OF BIG BODIES.



L. E. SMITH, OF ATLANTA.  
Elected President of the Georgia T. P. A., at the Convention  
Yesterday.



LEON SMITH, OF LAGRANGE.  
Elected President of the Georgia Epworth Leagues, at the Convention  
Yesterday.

then take steps to try and have the governor commute Allen's sentence to life imprisonment. This is Allen's only hope, as no further record can be made to the courts. Allen occupies a cell at Bibb county jail with Tom Shaw, Charley Reid and others.



# The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL, Editor.  
W. A. HEMPHILL, Business Manager.



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NEW YORK—Bentley's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street; the Hotel Macdonough.

CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 51 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel.

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## 32 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., April 25, 1897.

The Campaign Begun.

The Reform Club dinner at "121 a plate, including wine," has taken place, and, as was anticipated, the \$6,000 spent on the "five hundred prominent" amassional "democrats" was not disbursed simply for the purpose of providing feed "including wine."

The dinner was simply a caucus or convention of all the "prominent" amassional democrats in the country. It was intended that this great feed, "including wine," should be the beginning of a campaign on the part of the bolters similar to that which they carried on last year. It is their purpose, if the speeches delivered last night over the \$12 plates, "including wine," are to be regarded as "keynotes," to make an effort to convince the voters of the republic that the Indianapolis gold standard platform is worthy of their support.

The fiddlers of the Reform Club, the impracticables and the mugwumps seem to be impressed with the idea that by mere talk they can convince the people that the plan of the money power is a good thing in the face of the evils which it has brought on the country. They seem to have a vague idea that the honest masses can be deceived into accepting as democratic doctrines things which are opposed to every suggestion of democracy.

In other words, the mole hill intends to order the mountain about, and if the mountain refuses to be ordered about, why the mole hill will set up as a moral: "I am the mountain," says the mole hill, "and the fellow over yonder with his head in the clouds is a sham. He wouldn't know a mountain if he was to see one."

We understand from the tone of the speeches that there is to be no compromise with democracy by the fiddlers of the Reform Club, the impracticables, the mugwumps and the cuckoos. Such hints and intimations are altogether unnecessary. The democratic party will tolerate no compromises that do not include the acceptance of the Chicago platform. It invites the co-operation only of those who are able to accept the principles therein set forth.

One of the most remarkable characteristics of the bolters is the stress they lay on "convictions" and "conscientiousness." It is remarkable for the reason that the very men who employ these terms so freely deserted their own principles, slunk away from their own platform and candidates and voted for McKinley, international bimetalism and high protection. Is it any wonder that men who performed this amazing caper cannot accept the Chicago platform? But even if they could indorse the Chicago platform, who could expect them to vote for democrats when they deserted their own candidates?

They declared for the single gold standard, and voted for international bimetalism while they condemned it. They denounced protection for protection's sake and voted for McKinleyism. Could political folly have any more legs than that or make a more discreditable exhibition of itself? The democratic party is in a far healthier condition with such men as Bynum, Patterson and Carlisle fighting it on the outside, than it would be if they were able to attack it from the inside. Twelve months ago they were dangerous; today they are merely ridiculous.

For they stand in this peculiar attitude: That no matter what sort of a platform they put forth, no matter what principles they declare for, the public can have no reasonable assurance that

they mean what they say—no satisfactory evidence that they really believe in their platform or that they really mean to support their candidates. They started out at Indianapolis with a brave flourish of trumpets. They were the genuine democrats; they would nail the old flag to the mast and fight under its folds, no matter what others might do; they had consciences; they had convictions; give them principle or give them death. Mr. Waterson was not on this side the water to give a doggerian flavor to the general scheme, but phrases flew thick and fast.

This was the beginning of that grand campaign. The next news the people heard was that the great leader of the amassional democracy, W. D. Bynum, was cloistered with Hanna. Then came the news that he was again in the closet with Hanna. Every fortnight a closet visit to Hanna was announced. And then came the tour of the candidates, in which they advised their supporters to vote for McKinley, international bimetalism and high protection.

This is what is called "supporting democratic principles," and these bolters who deserted two parties and two platforms in order to promote Dingleyism are now preparing for a new campaign, which has the same object in view—the promotion of republican doctrines, the maintenance of the gold standard, with all its distressing results, and the levying of higher taxes on the people. In short, the campaign now begun over feed at "121 a plate, including wine," has for its sole object the sacrifice of every principle of honest government to the maintenance of the demand of the money power—the sacrifice of every principle and conviction, and the promotion of the rankest republicanism to this end.

As for the democrats, they will continue to stand by the Chicago platform and the principles therein set forth. It will take no backward step; it will resist to no quibble, equivocation or evasion. Instead of disguising its purposes, it will advertise them to the four winds. These purposes are the promotion of the interests of all the people—the greatest good to all, injustice to none. There is no evasion in the Chicago platform. Every word in it has a clear and unmistakable meaning.

In another place we print a message from Hon. William J. Bryan, congratulating The Constitution for making clear the fact that the test of democratic loyalty is acceptance of the Chicago platform in the campaigns that are to come. Mr. Bryan says that on the principles of that platform the democrats will elect congress. They will do more than that. On the principles enunciated in that platform they will elect the president of the United States and put a final and a fitting end in this government to legislation in behalf of classes, and an end to the conferring of special privileges to anybody or anything.

Justice Court Reform.

Much complaint has arisen lately against the loose and irregular methods of procedure observed in our justice courts. Indeed, the charge is made against these courts that instead of being dispensers of justice, as intended by the lawmaking power of the state, they are nothing more or less than stirrers-up of litigation.

In order to increase the revenue of his office, it is claimed that a justice of the peace is frequently tempted to go beyond the limits of what is right and proper in the exercise of his prescribed functions and to make the cause of justice subsidiary to the collection of his fees.

Whatever may be the truth or falsity of these claims, it cannot be denied that the system itself is subversive of the ends of justice, and that much dissatisfaction has resulted from it. In pointing out some of the defects of the present system, The Constitution disclaims any intention to reflect upon individual officers. It is readily assumed that these officers are men of upright intentions, who have no desire whatever to pocket illegal fees or convert justice into barter. Official integrity, however, is no excuse for a corrupt system, and if the cause of justice is hindered by the system under which our justice courts now operate, something should be done at once to correct the evil. Unconsciously some of our best men become in a measure contaminated by systems which tolerate loose methods of procedure and which, in some degree at least, justify the most flagrant wrongs by giving them the color of legality. Our courts of justice should be above suspicion, and in order to lift them into such a high atmosphere it is first necessary to remove as far as possible all besetting obstacles. Unless justice is surrounded by proper safeguards the public is left wholly without protection.

One of the greatest complaints against the present system lies in the fact that it makes no adequate provision for court records. In the cause of justice advanced by such methods as these. On the contrary, it is very greatly hindered. Justice cannot exist without light, and every transaction of our courts, no matter how trivial, should be open to inspection. Justice court dockets do not come under the head of private property. They belong to the public, and the public has the right to scan them rigidly.

Another grievous effect of the system is that it encourages the issuance of warrants on trivial causes and gives rise to endless complaint and litigation. Without impugning the honesty of justice court officers, it may be said that under the present fee system large revenues are not only possible, but in many cases actually realized. There is no way of ascertaining exactly what a justice of the peace makes in any one of the Atlanta districts yearly, but the statement is given out on good authority that some of them average as much as \$4,000. Of course this is denied, but it nevertheless remains that the office is universally con-

sidered a fat snap, and that candidates are rarely ever lacking. While a justice of the peace is entitled to full and adequate compensation for his work, it must be remembered that the governor of the state receives only \$3,000 yearly and that judges of the superior court receive only \$2,000.

But, aside from the substantial profits which the fee system allows the justice to reap, it also plays into the hands of inferior officers much to the hurt of justice. Constables are not only awarded good fees for arresting prisoners, but also for holding them in custody, and under the law as it now stands, there is nothing to prevent constables from arresting prisoners hours in advance, simply for the purpose of collecting extra fees. Without stopping to ask whether or not this is done in many cases, it is better to ask whether or not it should be done at all?

These are only some of the objections brought against the system. There are numerous others which might be cited, but these are sufficient to demonstrate the need of reform. As so much complaint has arisen lately in regard to the loose methods of practice carried on in our justice courts, it is likely that legislative action will be taken on the subject. In lieu of the present inequitable fee system it has been suggested that fixed salaries be substituted. As this provision will doubtless remove some of the evils which exist under the present system, it should be adopted by our lawmakers.

The Awakening of the Wiregrass. During the past four or five years a remarkable spirit of development has entered into and taken possession of that section of the state known as the wiregrass region. This section, which has heretofore been merely an agricultural paradise, has awakened from its apparent lethargy that marks a purely agricultural people, and has now entered upon a period of industrial development, which is as significant as it is remarkable.

New railway lines have opened the way to new markets, and the amazing natural resources of the region have suggested the development that may now be said to be fairly under way. A new spirit has taken possession of the people. New methods, new hopes and new aspirations have become the order of the day.

In another column The Constitution presents one of a series of letters from a staff correspondent, Mr. P. J. Moran, dealing with the various phases of this industrial awakening which has taken place. As these letters are to be a feature of The Constitution until the field is exhausted, we do not desire that their intention or purport shall be mistaken.

It frequently happens that a newspaper devotes a good deal of its space to advertising a town or a section with the understanding that the matter is to be paid for by those who are supposed to be benefited. The scheme is legitimate enough when it is not carried to the point of deception.

The Constitution desires it to be distinctly understood that its correspondence is not sent to the wiregrass region as an advertising agent. He is engaged in genuine newspaper work and his letters are written solely for the instruction of our readers. He has been commissioned to make an exhaustive and painstaking investigation of the development that is now going on in the wiregrass, to inquire into its causes, to set forth its extent and to declare its prospects and probabilities.

He will carry out his commission faithfully, sympathetically and with a keen eye for the possibilities that are still dormant in the region that may be properly called south-middle Georgia. His letters will appear from day to day, and will form one of the most interesting features of a great newspaper that interests itself in every movement and enterprise that affects the people.

The Democrats and the Dingley Bill.

The Nashville American, commenting on the democratic policy that has been outlined by democratic senators and representatives, has this to say: The American occupies the position in regard to the Dingley tariff bill that Mr. McMillin took in the many fight against the measure in the house, and the position which there are good reasons to believe that Senator Isham G. Harris would take if that able Tennessee statesman was in a state of health that justified his appearance on the floor of the senate.

The Dingley tariff bill means unjust taxation and robbery of the people. The democratic party has long struggled against such a public wrong, and cannot now afford to tamely give up its fight. It will stoutly its past record by adopting that sort of policy now.

Nothing is to be gained by a purely negative policy. The more sensible among them are already directing the measure in the house, and the position for the right and contend earnestly for the faith by which the party has in the past abided.

So far as opposition to the Dingley bill is concerned we think The Constitution occupies precisely the same position that The American does. We think, too, that Mr. McMillin, Mr. Bailey and other leading democrats occupy substantially the same position. Indeed, it could not be otherwise. A democratic tariff is as different from the Dingley monstrosity as it is from the Waterson-Godkin theory of free trade. The Dingley bill is an odious and an infamous measure, and will be overwhelmingly repudiated by the people at the polls.

Clark Howell, Editor The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

I warmly congratulate you on The Constitution's splendid expression concerning the acceptance of the last national democratic platform as the test of democratic loyalty in the next campaign. I heartily agree with those democrats who are opposed to surrendering the position taken at Chicago, and unless I very much mistake the sentiment of the party, an overwhelming majority of the democrats of the nation indorse the Chicago platform even more heartily now than during the last campaign, and those are coming to it who were intimidated into opposition last year. On the principles of that platform the democracy will elect the next congress.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

completely centered on the performance of a party. Never has public expectation had a keener edge. All eyes are turned on the republicans, and the honest voters of the country are waiting for the prosperity that has been promised. At such a crisis a display of pettifoggery partisanship is better calculated to hurt the democratic party than to help it.

The American says that the party "cannot now afford to give up the fight." But what "fight" is on and what "fight" does anybody propose to give up? The democrats are as hotly opposed to protection for protection's sake as they were at the polls where the people decided against them. They are still opposed to it in theory and in fact—opposed to McKinleyism, Dingleyism and to all forms of unequal and unjust taxation.

Nevertheless if anything is certain it is certain that a majority of the voters indorse McKinleyism at the polls last November. This is no reason why democrats should cease their opposition to that form of injustice, but it is a fact to be taken into consideration. The democratic leaders have not ceased and will not cease their opposition to McKinleyism and Dingleyism. Neither will they fall into the trap which extreme partisanship and mugwump folly would set for them. They will oppose Dingleyism, but they will not obstruct or filibuster to delay the passage of a measure by means of which the republicans have promised to restore prosperity. They will point out the folly and futility—the outrageous injustice of the measure—but they will not unnecessarily delay a result which they cannot prevent.

The Nashville American says that "nothing is to be gained by a purely negative policy." This depends on what is meant by "a purely negative policy." If to refrain from filibustering and unnecessary obstruction is "a purely negative policy," everything is to be gained by it. We think, indeed, that democratic success at the next general election depends on this very matter. It is impossible to conceive of a more serious mistake than that which would place the democratic party in the position of delaying the restoration of prosperity.

The republicans would hall with unmixed delight any serious effort on the part of the democrats in the senate to delay or obstruct the passage of the Dingley bill. The more sensible among them are already convinced that the measure will prove to be the most disastrous mistake the republican party has ever made, and they would welcome any excuse for delaying it, providing they could place the responsibility on the shoulders of the democrats.

The republican leaders would rest on their oars, and go before the people in the congressional campaigns saying: "You authorized us to restore prosperity by means of high protective duties. The democrats, caring nothing for the great body of wage-earners of this country, have filibustered to defeat, or at least delay, the remedies you indorsed, and that is why prosperity has not been restored."

In such an event, we do not think the democratic minority in the next congress would be as large as it is now. For there are hundreds of thousands of voters who have been educated to believe that high protection will produce prosperity. They have never had an opportunity to witness a naked exhibition of high protection unmixed with other issues and unaffected by other legislation. Under all the circumstances, The Constitution believes that no event can give a greater accession of strength to the democratic party than the passage of this tariff monstrosity.

To obstruct this measure and take upon themselves the responsibility of the failure to restore prosperity would be the shortest route to suicide the democrats could take.

Young People in the Church.

The State Epworth League convention, which is now in session in this city, embodies one of the most practical and salutary movements of the present generation, viz: The enlistment of young people in active church work.

Until recent years the church has failed to appreciate the value of its young life, and because of this fact, its development has been sorely impeded. Even the Sabbath school, which has become such a permanent and useful adjunct of the church, is purely a modern adjunct, being wholly unknown until just a few years before the close of the last century. To this religious training camp is due much of the progress, both at home and abroad, which the Christian religion has made during the past one hundred years. Indeed, it may be sincerely asked, where would Christianity be today without the Sabbath school? Surely not upon its present high vantage ground, and surely not accomplishing the magnificent results which are today accruing from its influence. Indisubly connected with the origin of the Sabbath school movement are the names of Hanna Moore and Robert Raikes, and to these devoted and self-sacrificing workers in the pioneer Sabbath schools of England belong many of the subsequent triumphs of modern Christianity.

Such indeed has been the pronounced effect of the Sabbath school upon the

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, April 23, 1897.

The secretary of state had to sign officially a commendation of The Constitution's editorial position that the platform of the party was the supreme test of democracy. After explaining that the letter was written personally and not officially, the distinguished gamecock of the mountains proceeds as follows in a communication appearing in the columns of our contemporary, The Journal, which published the Columbus Inquiry the day before. Says Mr. Candler:

As to what I said in the letter, I have nothing to retract or modify, but I regret, those who desire to be recognized as democrats must stand on the party platform and support the party candidates. This has always been the test of democracy. True, every man has a perfect right to choose his associates, and if he finds the association of the enemies of democracy agreeable with them, and vote for their candidates; but he is not a loyal democrat when he does it. Here in the south, in the days of the confederacy, we called those among us who refused to support our government, and who gave aid and comfort to our enemies, traitors; and if they went over to the enemy and fought us they were deserters. What, then, of those democrats in Georgia who denounced the last national platform and Mr. Bryan, and went over to the enemy and voted for McKinley? Are they loyal democrats?

I trust your queries was not one of them. If he was, I can't "read him out." If he was not, I don't want to "read him out." I would rather open the doors and welcome back the "right hand of fellowship" than to "read out" one of them; but they must get back in line and submit gracefully to the fundamental democratic doctrine of majority rule.

So long as "the democracy of The Atlanta Constitution" is the democracy of the national convention, every loyal democrat should support it; not because it is the democracy of The Constitution, but because it is the creed of our party, promulgated by the only power authorized to speak for the party.

We do not believe that even Mr. Waterson will grieve because of the announcement that the democrats will continue to do business on the line of the Chicago platform.

The doctrine of the bolters is that republicanism, McKinleyism and Dingleyism are of no importance compared to the single gold standard.

The bolters are trying to organize themselves so that they may be taken charge of by Mr. Hanna again. Mr. Hanna is a fine old hen for gathering in stray chicks.

It is now said that Mr. Foraker, instead of walking off the roof, allowed Mr. Hanna to tote him down. Thus far Mr. Hanna has refused to inform inquisitive students of history in which pocket he carried Foraker. The matter will come out eventually, for it is known that Mr. Hanna keeps a diary.

We advise the kicking democrats in the house to seize a more auspicious occasion, and await the development of a more reasonable excuse than they now have.

Mr. Mason, of Chicago, is another man who is opposed to the rules of the senate. Perhaps Mr. Mason can mention some necessary bill or measure that the rules of the senate have prevented from coming to a vote. If so, he is the only man in the country who can.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

What the Wood Said.

What said the wood in the fire  
To the little boy that night—  
The little boy of the golden hair,  
As he rocked himself in his little armchair—  
When the blaze was burning bright?

The wood said: "See,  
What they've done to me!  
I stood in the forest—a beautiful tree!  
And waved my branches from east to west  
And many a sweet bird built its nest  
In my leaves of green  
That thrived to lean  
In springtime over the daisies' breast."

"From the blossomy dells  
Where the violet dwells  
The cattle came with their clanking bells  
And rested under my shadows sweet,  
And the winds that went over the clover  
And wheat  
Told me all that they knew  
Of the flowers that grew  
In the beautiful meadows that dreamed at my feet!"

"And the wild wind's caresses  
O'er-rumpled my tresses,  
But, sometimes, as soft as a mother's lip  
Presses  
On the brow of the child her bosom, it laid  
Its lips on my leaves, and I was not afraid!  
And I listened and heard  
The small heart of each bird  
As it beat in the nests that their mothers had made!"

"And in springtime sweet faces  
Of myriad graces  
Came beaming and gleaming from flowery places,  
And under my grateful and joy-giving shade  
With cheeks like primroses, the little ones played  
And the sunshine in showers  
Through all the bright hours  
Bound their flowery ringlets with silvery braid!"

"And the lightning  
Came brightening  
From storm-skies and frightening  
The warbling birds that were tossed by the breeze,  
And tilted like ships on black, billowy seas!  
But they flew to my breast,  
And I rocked them to rest  
While the trembling vines clustered and clung to my knees!"

"But how soon," said the wood,  
"Fades the memory of good!  
For the forest came with his ax gleaming bright,  
And I fell like a giant all shorn of his might!  
Yet still there must be  
Some sweet music for me:  
For have I not warmed you and cheered you tonight?"

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EDITORIAL DIGEST.

Queer Cure for Rheumatism.

A new cure for rheumatism has been discovered in France. Certain Indian tribes, it appears, treat this complaint with the wings of bees, and in Russia the peasants use steam baths to remove it. The rheumatic soldier goes in search of an ant's nest, and collects it in a bag. He then provides himself with a barrel of hot water, and when he plunges the afflicted member and his bag of ants. Such a bath actively irritates the skin and frequently has remarkable results. A French doctor having gone deeply into the matter finds that in the case of both steam stings and ant baths the effective element is fomic acid. This, it seems, can be prepared by the means applied in a more agreeable manner, and with equal results for the complaint.

A Fat Man's Claim.

New York and Georgia may be proud to have produced some of the big men of the country, but most of them are dead, while the big man of Oklahoma is alive and well and growing bigger. He is Philip Silas Rucker, of Noble county, a farmer, who lays claim to being the biggest man in the country.

Rucker weighs 450 pounds stripped, he is not over six feet tall, and most of his weight is in his hands. He says he will not be happy until he tips the beam at 500 pounds. He was born in Ottumwa, Ia., in 1830, and came to Oklahoma when the Cherokee strip was opened. The day of the great race for homesteads Rucker sat in a chair directly on the line waiting the signal. When it was sounded and the immense crowd rushed pell-mell across the strip Rucker leaned forward across the line and stuck his stake into the ground, obtaining one of the finest claims in the strip.

He was married seven years ago to Mrs. Esther Schooner, of Albany, Mo., who weighs only 100 pounds.

Too Many Lieutenants.



## CASHIER CASSIN SHORT \$40,000

Georgia Loan, Savings and Bank-  
ing Company's Cashier.

### HE MADE BAD INVESTMENTS

Lost Money and Appropriated the Bank's  
Funds To Meet His Losses.

### FULL SETTLEMENT HAS BEEN MADE

Judge Hillyer and Others Come to the  
Relief of Mr. Cassin and He Will  
Not Be Prosecuted—The Di-  
rectors' Meeting Yes-  
terday.

Harry A. Cassin, cashier of the Georgia Loan, Savings and Banking Company, of which Mr. G. V. Gress is president, by making unwise investments and speculations in real estate, stocks, bonds and securities, and using money belonging to that company, is short with his accounts between \$40,000 and \$45,000.

This announcement was officially made by the officials of the company yesterday, after having caused a full investigation of the affairs of the bank to be made.

Cassin's shortage has been made good and the bank will lose nothing by his misappropriation of its funds.

The directors and officers of the company were in session nearly all of yesterday, and at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon terms of a settlement with Cassin and his friends and relatives had been made.

The company was indemnified and the shortage of the former cashier was paid up in a manner satisfactory to the officers of the company. The bank is in a solid condition and will not suffer in the least from the affair.

Cassin will not be prosecuted. He is not regarded as criminally guilty, and by reason of the peculiar and unfortunate nature of his transactions and the relations existing between the cashier and the officers of the bank, it was practically agreed to settle the case without prosecuting him.

Cassin Admits the Shortage.

The directors' meeting was held behind closed doors and Mr. Cassin was called before the board. He made no denial of the report of the expert accountant showing that he was short in his accounts. The accused admitted the truth of the charge and said that no one was to blame but himself. He said he had made bad investments and lost money on every hand, although having tried to place his money in safe places. He said he had borrowed money from the Georgia Loan, Savings and Banking Company to use in meeting his obligations in personal transactions, expecting to make a stake and replace the funds where they belonged. Matters went from bad to worse and he gradually found himself seriously embarrassed.

Mr. Cassin exhibited his books, papers and accounts and demonstrated to the directors just what disposition he had made of the money he had taken from the company, and it was shown to their satisfaction that he had invested it in bad securities and had really lost it in business transactions, and while they knew that he had no right to so appropriate the funds of the company, and was subject to prosecution for so doing, his explanation won favor for him, with the result that the settlement releasing him from responsibility was reached.

The Bank Loses Nothing.

Judge George Hillyer, Mr. Cassin's father-in-law, and other friends and relatives appeared before the directors of the company and interceded in behalf of the cashier. They agreed to stand between Cassin and the bank and to secure the latter against loss and the whole amount was made good. The bank has lost nothing by the acts of its cashier and it is unimpaired. It will continue business as if nothing had happened and the officers say that the settlement will not effect the standing of the institution in the least. It has never failed to pay a dividend at stated intervals and the satisfactory working of the company was one of the causes which accounts for the failure of the directors to discover that Cassin was short in his accounts until some time after such shortage actually occurred.

The by-laws of the company do not require that stated meetings of the directors be held and such meetings are only called at the instance of the president of the board. The usual dividends have been declared and no meeting of the directors was held for about twelve months until the present trouble was discovered.

Made Questionable Investments.

For several months Mr. Cassin's friends have observed that he appeared to be in a serious state of mind and that something was evidently wrong with him. It was known that he had been quite active in making business transactions of a rather questionable nature, in point of advisability, but he explained to his friends that his investments were safe and would prove to his interests. He held quite a good deal of stock and securities in companies and companies regarded as solvent, but the securities were not easily transferable, so say his friends. The latter also claim that depreciation in real estate had caused a considerable loss to Mr. Cassin and that by keeping on his feet he was compelled to have money to tide over his affairs in the hope that a change for the better would bring him out of financial trouble. In that state

of mind he used the loan company's money with the result stated.

The Georgia Loan, Savings and Banking Company was organized about six years ago. It was capitalized at \$200,000 and that amount has been paid in. The officers and directors of the concern are as follows:

**The Company's Officers.**  
G. V. Gress, president; R. T. Dorsey, vice president; directors, Albert Howell, Jr., E. A. Fraser, Frank Lester, Morgan Gress and George Cassin.

President Gress owns about \$50,000 of the stock of the company; Mr. Cassin, owned about \$30,000. The remainder is owned by the directors and various stockholders. The company's office is at 24 South Pryor street.

one made up of the best programs that can be put together by clever comedians, singers, dancers and specialists.

The singing contingent of the company is said to be especially strong, and vocalists of ability will render the latest New York successes, both sentimental and comic. Among the selections on the programme may be mentioned the following: "The Bully Goes to Rest," "Hot Time in Old Town Tonight," "Climb Up That Ladder," "Hot Tumble Alley," "Baggage Claim Ahead," "My Mother's Sweet Smile," and others.

**Social Reunion Thursday.**

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Philip's church held a delightful social reunion at the residence of Mr. A. M. M. Wilson Thursday evening and enjoyed a rare treat.



DR. P. S. HENSON, OF CHICAGO.

Dr. P. S. Henson, of Chicago, is coming here this week to address the Atlanta Lecture Association. This will be the ninth entertainment of the season. Dr. Henson is one of Chicago's celebrities. He is a man of infinite wit and sound philosophy. His lecture on "Fools" is bright and breezy. Henry W. Grady said of him that he ranked second to no man on the American platform. He is a born humorist, yet capable of rising to the heights of eloquence.

The lecture will be delivered at the Grand opera house Wednesday night. Reserved seats will be on sale at the box office tomorrow morning.

It was formerly located in the old Lowry Banking Company building at the corner of Loyd and Alabama streets.

Mr. Cassin was connected with other concerns in the city, but it is stated that his accounts with all others are all right and that the Georgia Loan, Savings and Banking Company alone is interested in his present trouble.

It is probable that Mr. Alonso Richardson, the expert accountant who has examined the books of Cashier Cassin, will succeed the latter. The directors will take action on this matter at a meeting to be held this week.

**What Cassin's Friends Say.**

President Gress, of the company, was seen by a representative of The Constitution yesterday and when asked about the matter he said that he had been discussed by the directors and that a satisfactory arrangement had been made. He told of the situation of affairs as related above and said that the shortage of Cashier Cassin would not affect the bank in the least.

Judge George Hillyer stated that his son-in-law had tried hard to meet his obligations and that his trouble was due to no other cause than that he had made unwise business investments and had lost money in various business transactions.

Mr. Cassin's friends say he will remain in Atlanta and will demonstrate to the people that his intentions have been good, although he is confronted by a bad state of affairs now. He declines to speak of the matter for publication, but he is said to have made a clear statement to the directors of the bank and that he turned over all of his property and belongings in settling his shortage.

The announcement of the shortage created quite a sensation in commercial and social circles yesterday.

### HILL AGAIN BEHIND THE BARS

ALLEGED FIREBUG IS ARRESTED AND JAILED ONCE MORE.

The Insolvency of Harry Cassin, Hill's Bondsman, Caused the Arrest of the Negro Yesterday.

Eugene Hill, the alleged Pittsburgh firebug, is again behind prison bars.

He was rearrested at the instance of the county officers yesterday morning and lodged in the police station. Later in the day he was transferred to the county jail, where he will be held until he is able to give a good bond.

The arrest of Hill resulted from the announcement of the shortage of Cashier Harry Cassin, of the Georgia Loan, Savings and Banking Company. Cassin was Hill's bondsman and when it was known that Cassin was insolvent it was decided to arrest Hill. His bond being worthless.

Hill was out on \$1,500 bond, charged with arson. It will be remembered that he was accused of setting fire to several houses in Pittsburgh which were owned or controlled by Cassin. The latter had believed the negro innocent and he signed his bond on two occasions.

Hill was ordered arrested by Sheriff Neils after conference with the county solicitors. The city detective department officials found Hill and lodged him behind the bars.

### MINSTRELS TOMORROW NIGHT.

Memorial Day Attraction at the Lyceum Theater—Street Parade.

Minstrelsy will return supreme tomorrow night at the Lyceum theater, for the big Boston Minstrel Company will hold the boards at that popular house, filling an engagement of one night only.

It has been some time since a minstrel company played in Atlanta and it has been a very long time since as big an aggregation of talent could be seen at one of the local theaters. The Boston minstrels enjoy the reputation of being top-notchers in their line, and there is every reason to expect a good performance.

The management promises a clean show,

## STATE TO OFFER ROAD AT AUCTION

The Northeastern Will Go to the  
Highest Bidder.

\$187,000 IS MINIMUM PRICE

Sale Will Be Conducted Under Special  
Act of Legislature.

### WILL RICHARDS BUY THE PROPERTY?

Governor Atkinson Has Authority To  
Conduct the Sale and Make Deed  
to the Property—Road To  
Be Extended and Im-  
proved.

The Northeastern railroad will soon be placed upon the market to be sold to the highest bidder.

Governor Atkinson will be the auctioneer and the property will be sold under the special act of the legislature which was passed last fall.

When the legislature took action in the matter the governor was authorized to make the sale within six months from that time, the limit expiring on June 24th. The minimum price named in the bill was \$287,000, which is at the rate of about \$7,000 per mile, the road being a little more than forty miles in length.

Under this authority Governor Atkinson will sell the road to the highest bidder, after advertising the sale in four papers in the state. The advertisements have already been inserted several times and the governor is giving a great deal of publicity to it.

Upon the sale of the Northeastern hinges a number of very important things which have been contemplated for quite awhile. The road, when sold, will probably be bought in for the purpose of extending it and developing the country through which the proposed line has been surveyed.

It is understood that Mr. E. A. Richards, who is now the general manager of the road under the long lease he has with the state, is anxious for the sale to take place, as he expects to buy it and put it in the company which will be formed for the purpose of building a road between Chattanooga and Augusta.

The lease held by Mr. Richards has been in existence for one year and the rentals have always been paid. The arrangement made for the payment of the rentals was that the state receive its money at the expiration of each quarter, the lessee having sixty days of grace, however, before the lease could be forfeited.

The last quarter expired March 31st and the payment has not been made, but the sixty days are not yet out and will not be until the last of May. The payment will doubtless be made before the extra time allowed expires, otherwise the governor has authority to cancel the lease and seize the property.

### Will Richards Buy the Road?

It is quite probable that Mr. Richards will be the purchaser of the Northeastern when the sale is made. As matters now stand, he is in a better position to make the purchase than any outside party, as he holds the lease and the property will be sold subject to the lease.

Richards has intimated that he desires the road offered for sale, so that he could purchase it.

There may be other bidders, however, who might think that they could secure the lease from Richards, which would then place them in a position to make any extension that might be determined upon.

"The lease rentals have previously been paid," said Governor Atkinson yesterday, "within the sixty days of grace, I suppose the last quarter's rentals for this year will be paid within the next few days, as the days of grace expire on the last of this month."

### To Extend the Road.

Should the road be extended after the sale, and there is every indication to point to that fact now, the country through which the line will be run will be developed.

## When You Are Out Pricing Furniture

See Us Before You Go In!

WE ARE unable to get any more adjoining stores in which to display the McKINNEY STOCK, which we recently bought at one-third its value. We are now disposing of our goods in order to get room. We are selling

Bedroom Suits, Wardrobes, Parlor Suits, Chiffoniers, Sideboards, Baby Cabs, Extension Tables, Chairs, Bookcases, Rockers,

And every other article at our TWO STORES at such LOW PRICES that

### IT LOOKS LIKE THROWING YOUR MONEY AWAY

To furnish your house before looking at what we have. When you trade with us—either on time or for cash—you always have that Pleasant Feeling of knowing that you have not gone wrong. Our prices cannot be matched for real value.

BROWN, BRADBURY & CATLETT FURNITURE CO.,

45 Peachtree St. and 215 and 217 Marietta St.

Kellam & Moore

Ophthalmic Opticians, 40 Marietta st. N.

oped, bringing into the market fine granite and marble and masonry.

Several lines have been surveyed, two or three of which are said to be practicable. One line runs to Chattanooga via Lula Junction, and the others have the same destination, but by different routes.

The six months in which the sale is to be conducted expires June 24th, as stated, and the governor will probably take definite action within the next day or two, naming the date of sale and giving the particulars and the terms of the sale.

### A Bridge at New Orleans.

The Southern Pacific is said to be making arrangements for a \$5,000,000 bridge over the Mississippi at New Orleans. Vice President Crocker says: "We have had this expensive undertaking in mind for some time past. A bridge company will be incorporated to build and operate it, and the Illinois Central, Texas and Pacific and the Louisville and Nashville roads will become members of the company in partnership with the Southern Pacific. It will do away with the transfer by boats of freight and passengers across the Mississippi." The bridge will have double tracks and will cross the river five miles above the city.

### A New Western Road.

St. Louis, Mo., April 24.—Donald McLean, the builder of the Pacific Short Line and the projector of the Sioux City and Western railway, has returned to St. Louis City after an absence of four months in Salt Lake, Ogden and San Francisco. He said: "The Sioux City and Western will be built. There is no longer any doubt about it. The work of construction will commence in June."

### Railway Notes.

On account of continued illness Mr. T. R. Gress, soliciting freight agent of the Central in Atlanta, has resigned, effective May 1st.

Mr. Boyd, of Richmond, Va., has been appointed New England agent of the Southern railway with headquarters at Boston. This is the position which was offered to Mr. C. W. Chas. of Columbia, but the latter declined on account of the rigorous winters.

Mr. James Carr, recently of the Plant system's passenger department at Savannah, was in Atlanta yesterday on his way to Nashville, where he will probably catch on.

A local medical magazine says that one of the general passenger agents in Atlanta has an "oriental aura." This is said to be more fatal than the gift of beauty.

Mr. Will Apple leaves tomorrow for the City of Mexico to accept a position with the Mexican National. He goes in the treasurer's office.

J. B. Cable, superintendent of the Milwaukee-Chicago division of the St. Paul railway, with headquarters at Chicago, has resigned, to take effect May 1st. His successor has not been appointed.

Vice President Harahan, of the Illinois Central, is going to Europe.

E. H. Smith is the new traveling freight agent of the Burlington and Pittsburg.

The Lima Northern, Ohio Southern and Norfolk and Western have formed a through line between Detroit and Old Point, Va.

The Colorado legislature has passed a bill compelling the railroads of that state to carry bicycles free, which has been signed by the governor.

John Bastable has been appointed general passenger agent of the Lima Northern, with headquarters at Detroit. Mr. Bastable was for many years connected with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

E. M. Alvord, general manager of the Sherman, Shreveport and Southern, is to become superintendent of the Dallas and Fort Worth division of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas May 1st.

Charles O. Scull, recently general passenger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio, has been offered the general passenger agency of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company and the American Express Company have entered into an arrangement whereby the express messengers will handle the baggage on trains as well as express matter. This arrangement will do away with every baggage man on the road between Sedalia and Hannibal and Sedalia and St. Louis, and will also at an early date affect all baggage men on the system.

### Will Lecture to Veterans.

On next Thursday evening, April 29th, at the Geta City Guard armory, a lecture for the benefit of Atlanta Camp 159, United Confederate Veterans, will be delivered by Professor Derry. The subject will be "The Confederate Soldier, in Camp, on the March and in Battle." The lecture itself will be highly entertaining, and the many views of places of interest, camp and battle scenes, portraits of distinguished confederates, etc., thrown upon the screen by a skillful operator, will add to the pleasure of the occasion.

The price of admission will be 25 cents.

### VETERANS ELECTED OFFICERS.

South Georgia Camp Favors Atlanta for Location of Battle Abbey.

Waycross, Ga., April 24.—(Special)—A meeting today of South Georgia Confederate Veterans' camp of Waycross, was held here. The following members were present: J. L. Sweet, T. E. Paine, C. C. Grace, William Harbin, C. M. Bunice, James Cox, T. M. Sweet, T. L. Brown, G. T. Nungesser, C. A. Sheldon, W. L. Gardner,

and others. The subject of the location of the Battle Abbey was discussed and it was decided to favor Atlanta.

The following officers were elected: J. L. Sweet, president; C. C. Grace, vice president; T. E. Paine, secretary; W. L. Gardner, treasurer.

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C. T. Todd, E. D. Hendry, W. H. Bradley, A. M. Britt and S. E. Jenkins.

The following officers for the ensuing term were elected: J. L. Sweet, captain and commander; C. C. Grace, lieutenant commander; H. H. Bassett, adjutant; L. Johnson, quartermaster; T. E. Paine, surgeon; A. M. Britt, chaplain; A. P. Perham, treasurer.

An expression was then taken upon the location of the Battle Abbey, which favored Atlanta if competing as first choice and Richmond for second choice.

Delegates and alternates to the reunion of United Confederate Veterans, at Nashville, on June 22d and 24th, were chosen as follows: J. L. Sweet, C. C. Grace, W. H. Bradley, H. H. Bassett, T. E. Paine, with A. P. Perham, E. D. Hendry, H. H. Bassett, L. Johnson and C. A. Sheldon as alternates.

### HARALSON CHOSEN AS MEDALIST

Champion Debaters Are Selected by the Phi Kappa Society.

Athens, Ga., April 24.—(Special)—The competitive debate in the Phi Kappa Society today resulted in the selection of Pat Haralson, of Blairsville, Ga., as medalist, and P. Haralson, J. S. Roberts, of Buchanan, and Y. L. Watson, of Greene county, as champion debaters.

### THREE PRISONERS BREAK JAIL

Negro Tears Away the Locks and with Two White Men Skips.

Morgantown, Ga., April 24.—(Special)—About 19 o'clock this morning Willie Irwin, a negro confined in jail here, broke the locks, and with John and Will Tow, escaped from jail.

A posse followed and caught Will Tow. The negro was in jail for assault and attempt to murder and stealing, and the Tow boys were in for misdemeanors.

### A Happy Father.

Mr. Charles Vittur, proprietor of the new Atlanta Cattery Works, 11 Marietta street, says: "I gave up faith in patent medicines, as I have tried about all of them without and good results, but was told by a friend to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I give it to my little son Clifford, three years old, who had eczema for a year in a bad form. Sores on his head and face, was very thin and had no appetite. The sores have disappeared and he can't get enough to eat now. He looks like a little stuffed frog. With To-Ka I also used the Mexican Herb Ointment. I also gave To-Ka to my son Ernest, seven years old, who was suffering from rheumatism, and it cured him, too." Large 50¢ bottle 25 cents. Samples free. No. 2 Whitehall street.

Fitten-Thompson Hardware Co. have moved to 69 Whitehall St., next to High's.

The bearing and chain of the "Electric City" make an easy running wheel. W. D. Alexander, Y. M. C. A. building.

Gin Cucurbita (Watermelon Gin) with Hypophosphites. The Great Kidney and Bladder Cure. apri 25 use thur

It will be a great show for a great cause. That is why everybody will go to the Grand Tuesday evening to see the "Modern Ananias."

See Fitten-Thompson Hardware Co., next door to High's, 69 Whitehall street. They have everything on earth in the way of Hardware and Kitchenware. See them about the new American Refrigerator. It is a beauty and run as low as \$6.50.

8 WHITEHALL STREET.

THE GAY CO.,

18 WHITEHALL STREET.

Just Received.

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## E. E. SMITH NAMED TO HEAD T. P. A.

Atlanta Wins the Fight for Presidency of T. P. A.

## AUGUSTA GETS HEADQUARTERS

Savannah and Augusta Oppose Having the Head Office Here.

## A LONG FIGHT HAD OVER OFFICES

Last Day's Meeting of the Third Annual Convention of the State Organization of Traveling Men—What Was Done Yesterday.

The third annual convention of the Georgia division of the Travelers' Protective Association of America has met, elected its officers, adjourned, banqueted and the delegates will leave for their homes this morning.

Mr. E. E. Smith, one of the most prominent Travelers' Protective Association men in Georgia, ex-chairman of the state railroad committee and chairman of the national railroad committee, is now president. Mr. D. P. O'Connor, of Augusta, holds the important office of state secretary and treasurer, and Augusta captures the state headquarters. Savannah gets the next annual convention of the state division.

Yesterday was the liveliest day of the entire convention and the delegates paid close attention to the proceedings. All the interest was centered in the election of officers, and the delegates awaited this business patiently, and when it did come they showed themselves equal to the occasion.

It seemed to a casual observer to be a fight on Atlanta all the way round. Though Atlanta did receive the state presidency, it was only after a hard fight and after being compelled to give up the headquarters to Augusta. It was thought that Atlanta would retain the headquarters owing to the fact that she has two posts and more members than any other city in the state. Augusta and Savannah got together on this point. Savannah was satisfied with the next convention, and Augusta gave this and took in return the state secretary and treasurer, carrying with it the state headquarters.

The nominating committee conferred long on the candidates before them and it was late in the afternoon before they could reach a final decision. The report as handed to the convention was adopted almost without a change.

An attempt was made to give Augusta the state presidency in addition to the important offices already obtained. Atlanta put up a big fight against this, but for a while it looked blue for the posts here. They fought with determination and finally brought things their way by offering to give every office away, but assured the convention that the interests of the association would be hurt.

The new officers are as follows: President, E. E. Smith, Atlanta. Secretary and treasurer, D. P. O'Connor, Augusta. Vice presidents, first, Max Robinson, Savannah; second, J. E. Maddox, Atlanta; third, C. D. Carr, Augusta; fourth John Lewis, Columbus; fifth, J. P. Lowe, Macon. Chairmen of committees: Railroad, will be named by board of directors. Legislature, Roe Edwards, Columbus. Press, A. W. Solomon, Savannah. Hotel, C. H. Burge, Atlanta. Employment, Lee Harp, Macon. Board of directors, J. T. May, chairman, Augusta; R. L. Lampkin, Augusta; C. H. Harris, Augusta; J. Jones Gardner, Augusta; W. J. Hackett, Augusta; P. C. Cashman, Atlanta; H. C. Kendall, Macon; J. A. G. Carson, Savannah; G. E. Burris, Columbus. State chaplain, Rev. Dr. Plunkett, Augusta. State attorney, W. C. Glenn. Next place of holding the state convention, Savannah.

The retiring officers. The officers of last year who were retired at this convention are as follows: Max Robinson, president, Savannah. Vice presidents, first, C. D. Carr, Augusta.

## SELECT MILLINERY

## TRIMMED HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS AND FLOWERS.

A magnificent and artistic collection of the choicest millinery of the season.

The Very Best Quality.

The Very Lowest Prices.

Many splendid bargains will be found here this week.

MISS MARY RYAN

45 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

ta; second, John A. Lewis, Columbus; third, J. P. Lowe, Macon; fourth, J. E. Maddox, Atlanta; fifth, E. E. Smith, Savannah. Chairmen of committees: Railroad, E. E. Smith, Atlanta. Legislature, Roe Edwards, Columbus. Press, A. W. Solomon, Savannah. Hotel, C. H. Burge, Atlanta. Employment, Lee Harp, Macon. W. R. Whittier, secretary and treasurer, Atlanta. W. C. Glenn, attorney, Atlanta. Directors, S. Montague, chairman, Atlanta; P. C. Cashman, vice chairman, Atlanta; H. L. Schlemmer, Atlanta; C. D. Carr, Atlanta; E. E. Smith, Atlanta; H. C. Kendall, Atlanta; D. P. O'Connor, Augusta; J. A. G. Carson, Savannah; C. G. Johnson, Columbus. Rev. Alonso Monk, chaplain, Macon.

The convention considered important measures in the railroad and hotel business, the details of which are given. In the afternoon the visitors were highly entertained by the home delegation and members, and after adjournment they were treated to one of the most elaborate banquets ever served at the Kimball house.

**Nominating Committee Reports.** The convention assembled at 6:45 o'clock with the election of officers, the most important business before it.

The election was all the talk on the ride through the city. Atlanta was making a strong pull for the honor. Savannah was working for the next state convention and Columbus was pulling for the state secretary and treasurer, which carries with it the state headquarters. The other cities were also working wires.

President Max Robinson read a communication from the mayor of Nashville and the officers of the Tennessee convention inviting them to hold their national convention there this year. They were assured of the hearty welcome of the citizens of Nashville and the delegates to the newspapers and prominent citizens. "Uncle" Billy Jones moved that the invitations from Nashville be accepted and that the convention go to Nashville. This was carried.

Colonel Gardner announced that Augusta would have a Merry Makers' week next week, and he invited the convention to



GEORGE ZIMMER, One of the Leading Men of Local T. P. A.

adjourn to Augusta and meet there Monday.

The nominating committee reported as follows: President, E. E. Smith, Atlanta; secretary and treasurer, D. P. O'Connor, Augusta; vice presidents, C. D. Carr, J. E. Maddox, J. A. Lewis, J. P. Lowe, T. M. Keener.

Board of directors, J. T. May, R. S. Lampkin, C. H. Harris, J. Jones Gardner, W. J. Hackett, P. C. Cashman, H. C. Kendall, J. A. G. Carson, G. E. Burris. Chairmen of committees, railroad, no nomination; legislature, Roe Edwards; press, A. W. Solomon; hotel, C. H. Burge; employment, Lee Harp.

Post A nominated J. Jones Gardner, of Augusta; Post B seconded the nomination; Post E seconded the nomination of Mr. Smith; Post D seconded the nomination of the committee.

When Post E was called J. Jones Gardner nominated Mr. Max Robinson, saying that he objected to changing presidents rapidly. Post F seconded the report of the committee.

Mr. Robinson made a short talk, in which he said he was not a candidate for re-election.

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The retiring officers. The officers of last year who were retired at this convention are as follows: Max Robinson, president, Savannah. Vice presidents, first, C. D. Carr, Augusta.

lature, Roe Edwards; press, A. W. Solomon; hotel, C. H. Burge; employment, Lee Harp. The board of directors will appoint the chairman of the railroad committee later.

The appointment of delegates to the national convention in Nashville was entered into and resulted as follows: Post A, I. Lovenshine; Post B, C. I. Branan; Post C, J. Hunt; Post D, H. C. Kendall; Post E, C. D. Carr; alternates: Post A, E. E. Kulman; Post F, H. H. Whitcomb; Post G, H. H. Whitcomb; Post D, J. P. Lowe. The other alternates will be selected by the delegates later.

Dr. Plunkett, of Augusta, was elected into chaplain. Colonel W. C. Glenn was selected as state attorney.

On motion of C. I. Branan, Savannah was nominated as the city in which to hold



CHARLES A. WELLERS, Chairman of the Banquet Committee Which Arranged for Last Night's T. P. A. Banquet.

the next state convention. The motion was heartily seconded and Savannah was unanimously chosen.

It was decided by a large vote to pay the delegates to the national convention.

## DRUMMERS' ROYAL BANQUET.

Enjoy a Splendid Feast at the Kimball.

After the convention adjourned last night the visiting and home delegates and a large number of T. P. A. men attended a banquet given in the Kimball house by posts B and F of Atlanta in honor of the third annual convention and in honor of the visitors.

To say that the banquet was a success is putting it mildly. The boys staying around the banquet board, enjoying the oratory of the speakers until the stroke of midnight warned them that Sunday was at hand. It was then, and then only, that they adjourned, and with many thanks to the Atlanta posts, betook themselves to their homes, wishing each and every T. P. A. man a long and happy life.



J. A. LOVENSHINE, One of the Leading Men of Post A, Savannah T. P. A.

The menu was George Scoville's best, and was as follows:

Little Neck. Olives. Consomme Imperial. Broiled Shad, a la Maitre d'Hotel. Cucumbers. Cocktails. Pomes Bernuda. Claret. Petits Pies. Fines d'oeufs, Pique, a la Richelieu. French String Beans. T. P. A. PUNCH. Spring Chicken, Braised, a la Marshal. Tutti-Frutti Ice Cream. Champagne. Roquefort Cheese. Crackers. Coffee.

The Banquet Toasts.

Each post in the state was represented by a speaker at the banquet, and Mr. J. E. Maddox, the general president of post B, of Atlanta, acted as toastmaster.

The toasts were as follows: "Our Commercial Interests at Home and Abroad," Hon. Fleming du Bignon, Savannah.

Posts B and F—"The South and Her Opportunities," E. E. Smith, Atlanta. Post—"Our Traveling Men, the Pioneers of Commerce," J. K. Orr, Columbus. Post D—"The Women of the South," L. H. Wood, Macon.

Post E—"Our Organization, the Travelers' Protective Association," Joe S. Reynolds, Augusta.

The speakers made many happy hits, and



W. H. JONES, The Oldest T. P. A. in the State.

their addresses were greatly enjoyed by the guests. Mr. E. C. Cashman, as chairman of the banquet committee, made a reputation by the way he handled the crowd, and Mr. Maddox won new laurels as the toastmaster.

A Little Recreation.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the adjournment of the morning session of the convention, the delegates in company with friends took a car ride through the city.

There were six cars in line and all of them were crowded to overflowing. The Fifth regiment band headed the parade, and in other portions of Atlanta.

After returning from the ride the cars were headed for Piedmont park, where amusements of various kinds had been prepared for the visitors.

The Coliseum was crowded and the races

Fitten-Thompson Hardware Co. have moved to 20 Whitehall St., next to High's.

Jack Clem Promoted.

Jack Clem, the bright and soldierly lieutenant of Major John Clem, has been appointed bugler of the Georgia Military Institute. He is given the rank of sergeant.

An order making the appointment was issued Saturday by Superintendent Charles M. Neel. The friends of the clever young sergeant are congratulating him warmly.

Hawkes, Optician, repairs spectacles.

Fitten-Thompson Hardware Co. have moved to 20 Whitehall St., next to High's.

## BUILDING MUST COME DOWN

Inspector Pittman Makes a Ruling as To Collapsed Building.

## NEARLY ALL OF IT CONDEMNED

President Adler Arrives from New York and Talks of His Plans.

## WILL ABIDE BY INSPECTOR'S DECISION

Mr. Adler Says He May Remove All of the Building and Build Anew from the Ground—Stock Is Being Removed Very Rapidly.

Mr. Morris Adler, of New York, president of the Atlanta Paper Company, and the owner of the collapsed building on South Pryor street, reached the city yesterday afternoon from the metropolis and went at once to the scene of the wrecked structure.

Mr. Adler will take charge of the work of removing the big stock of paper and other contents of the building, and he will then give his attention to the question of erecting a new building on the site of the present structure. It is found impracticable to repair the collapsed building.

City Building Inspector Frank A. Pittman made another examination of the building yesterday and he concluded that the walls left standing are dangerous and that only a small part of the building can remain as it stands. That portion is so little that the condemnation practically means that the whole structure will have to come down.

The Condemnation Is Total.

Mr. Pittman says the sound portion of the building is about twenty feet front on the south side, running up four stories. The top story and all of the remaining part of the structure, except the twenty feet mentioned, will have to come down. Only a narrow strip will be left.

All intents and purposes the condemnation is total and Mr. Pittman has already recommended that the whole building be destroyed.

Yesterday the Atlanta Paper Company and the Empire Printing Company put several dozen laborers and teams to work removing the debris from the building.

And material was hauled away. All of the stock in the building will be removed as rapidly as possible in order to get it in a water proof building before rain sets in. Should it rain immediately the damage to the stock of the companies mentioned would be very large, the water running

What Mr. Adler Proposes to Do.

When seen yesterday afternoon upon his arrival from New York, Mr. Adler said: "I have just reached the city from New York, and it is impossible for me to say now what will be done with reference to the collapsed building. I have just seen it, and that is all I can say positively, however, that I will unreservedly abide the action of the city authorities in whatever they do. If, after investigating the building, the inspector and other city authorities think it is wise for the entire building to be removed, I will proceed accordingly. If, on the other hand, they think that any part of the building, as it now stands, can be used in reconstruction, I may accept their decision; though, even then, I may find it best to remove everything and begin anew from the ground up."

"I wish to say in this connection," continued Mr. Adler, "that the additional two stories of the building were added several years ago by the express consent of the city, and after a careful examination by the city inspector. The building was also examined by competent architects, and it was the unanimous opinion that the construction of two additional stories would not involve any danger. It is needless to say that I regret the misfortune very much, though I rejoice to know that there was no loss of life, and that the only loss sustained is that which will be felt by the owners of the building."

## A LOCAL CHAPTER OF "SONS."

Sons of Revolution Will Organize Here Tomorrow.

Atlanta will soon have a chapter of the Sons of the Revolution.

For a long while the Atlanta members of this distinguished organization have been compelled to accept membership in the lodge at Savannah, which up to the present time is the only chapter in the state.

Yesterday Captain John Millidge received a communication from Hon. William Harding, secretary of the organization, authorizing the establishment of a local chapter in this city.

The preliminary steps toward perfecting this organization will be taken Monday morning at 10 o'clock, at which time Captain Millidge has called a meeting of all members of the Sons of the Revolution, and of all those eligible to membership in the society. The meeting will be held in the offices of the state library at the capitol and any one eligible to join is invited to be present.

The gentlemen have signified their intention of becoming members to assure the Atlanta chapter's success from the very start.

Hawkes, Optician, repairs spectacles.

Fitten-Thompson Hardware Co. have moved to 20 Whitehall St., next to High's.

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THE POSTAL COMPANY'S SYSTEM REACHES ALL IMPORTANT POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA AND ALL COMMERCIAL CABLES TO ALL THE WORLD.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY.

This Company transmits and delivers Night Messages subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this card.

JOHN O. STEVENS, Secretary.

ALBERT B. CHANDLER, President and General Manager.

QUARTER NUMBER. TIME FILED. ORDER.

Send the following night message, without repeating, subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are hereby accepted.

To the Southern Mfg. Co. Richmond Va.

Ship car load of Good Luck Baking Powder

as follows. A. B. Small one hundred cases. Taggart</







## PERRY'S TRIAL BEGINS TUESDAY

Both Sides Are Supposed To Be Ready  
To Proceed.

## THE PRISONER HAS A PAST

It Is Said That the Prosecution Will  
Unearth It.

## LANIER HAD TOLD MRS. PERRY OF IT

This Is Supposed To Have Influenced  
Her Husband To Kill Lanier.  
Line of Defense Not Known.

The trial of Stephen Perry for the murder of Bessy Lanier will begin at Decatur next Tuesday morning. The attorneys on both sides are busy now and when the case is called Tuesday morning there should be nothing to prevent the progress of the trial.

The attorneys for the prosecution say that they will be ready. The lawyers who will represent Perry will be Frankwell & Smith, of Decatur; Taylor M. Peeples, of Lawrenceville; Richard Russell, of Athens, and probably two other Gwinnett county attorneys. The prosecution will be conducted by Solicitor General Kimsey and Mr. Dan Rountree.

The line of defense is not known except to the lawyers. It was rumored that they had abandoned the theory that Perry shot Lanier for an alleged assault upon his wife. It is said that a witness will be produced who will swear that he was with Lanier all night on the particular night when Perry charged that his wife was assaulted by Lanier.

The story of Perry's intimacy with a lewd woman will be aired in the trial, and the truth will be learned about the story that Lanier carried Mrs. Perry to the house on Collins street to show to her husband's relations with the woman. Lanier was a man of good character and was well known in the community.

Another story is to the effect that Perry was keeping a young girl from Lithonia and that Lanier knew it, and at the earnest solicitation of Mrs. Perry told her of the real facts. It is learned upon pretty good authority that the prosecution will try to prove that this was the only motive that led to the murder.

A great deal of interest is felt in the part Mrs. Perry will take in the trial and a thousand conjectures are indulged in as to whether or not she will stick to her husband strongly enough to substantiate his story of the criminal assault. It is said that she has announced to her friends that she would stick to her husband through thick and thin and make a statement that would prove that he was fully justified in killing Lanier. It is known that she said he did it in killing Lanier.

Perry is taking everything coolly and says he will come out all right.

The trial of Edward C. Flanagan for the murder of Miss Ruth Slack and Mrs. Dixon E. Allen will not occur next week, as his attorney will be too ill to conduct the case.

Fitten-Thompson Hardware Co. have moved to 20 Whitehall St., next to High's.

**THE GRAND**

**Dr. P. S. Henson**

Will Deliver His Interesting

Lecture On

"FOOLS"

Wednesday Night, 28th.

Dr. Henson is one of the greatest lecturers in the world and a rare treat is in store for those who hear him.

Tickets, including reserved seats, 50c.

Members Atlanta Lecture Association admitted to a reserved seat free.

april 28-31

**PIONICS! PIONICS!**

Go to Lakewood Park.

Music afternoon and night. Nice refreshments served.

**Handkerchief Sale.**

50 doz. Col. Bordered Hdks at 2c.

100 doz. Colored Bordered Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 3 for 10c

75 doz. Fine Hemstitched White Handkerchiefs.....3 for 10c

100 doz. Fine Embroidered Hemstitched Handkerchiefs..... 5c

50 doz. Extra Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs at 7 1/2 and 8 1/2c

100 doz. Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c

50 doz. Sheer Linen Hand Embroidered Hdks.....10c and 12 1/2c

100 doz. Fine Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs.....10c and 12 1/2c

50 doz. Men's Fine Linen Hand Embroidered Handkerchiefs at.....15c and 20c

50 doz. Handkerchiefs and Drawn Work Linen Handkerchief, 25c quality, for..... 25c

Our entire stock of Handkerchiefs at greatly reduced prices this week.

Ladies' Fine Embroidered Mull and Chiffon Ties, 35c quality, at 10c during sale.

**LACE HOUSE**

28 Whitehall Street,

DIRECT IMPORTERS.

april-thurs-sun, 1897

## NANCY PIPER AND CORDIE MACEY

With a Record of 2:28 and 2:25.  
Respectively.

These Two Thoroughbreds, with a Car Load of Other High Class Kentucky Horses Will Be Sold at Auction at the Brady-Miller Stables

TUESDAY MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK SHARP

This Is a Very Rare Chance To Secure a Fine Kentucky Bred Saddle or Road Horse—None Better Ever Came to This City.

Next Tuesday, at 10 o'clock sharp, there will be another auction of high-class Kentucky horses, and among the lot, catalogued at Nos. 4 and 14, will be Nancy Piper and Cordie Macey, the former having a trial record of 2:28 and the latter a record of 2:25. Piper was sired by Don Carlos, dam by Mambrino Patchen, Jr. She is an ideal road mare, and with the proper handling could knock off a 2:20 gait in a short while. Macey is out of the Hambletonian stock, being sired by Macey's Hambletonian, 1 dam Mollie, by Bunco (sire of Bunco, Jr., 2:12), 2 dam (dam of Lately, 2:12), by Tom Hall. She is a pretty bay mare; game, kind and clever on the road, and shows a 2:30 gait every day. These two cannot be equalled. The whole lot is a real road mare, and will be conducted by auction sales. These horses were shipped direct from Lexington by Messrs. Jewell & Patterson, taken on an average of \$1000. This is the best of any previous shipment that has been consigned here for auction. You are invited to call Monday and examine these horses, ride behind them and test them to your satisfaction, and any horse you may select will be gladly put up at auction at any time you may call for him. This is a great convenience to professional and business men, who have not the time to spare, yet want a horse. The sale begins at 10 o'clock, sharp, Tuesday morning, and will be conducted by Messrs. Jewell & Patterson, of Lexington, Ky.

**BARRED Plymouth Rock Eggs** for sale, 15c. Good hatch guard. White Leghorn. Eggs, 12 for \$1. All my stock is first class. John W. Sower, Atlanta, Ga.

**WARTS** are unpleasant. Don't try self-treatment. Buy Dr. J. C. Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.

421 N. Y. St., 25 years' experience in curing all skin diseases. Send for leaflet. Dr. J. C. Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.

It's for the benefit of the Girls' Night School, so be sure to buy a ticket to the "Modern Ananias" at the Grand Tuesday evening, April 27.

Fitten-Thompson Hardware Co. are at 69 Whitehall street, next to J. M. High's. They are ready for business, stock complete and prices to suit the hard times. See them before buying your Refrigerator, Ice Cream Freezers, etc. They will save you money.

**STORAGE.**

**SECURITY WAREHOUSE CO.**

Foundry St. and A. R. R. Phone 315. SEPARATE ROOMS FOR FURNITURE.

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau, 8 Wall St.

Choice, central store, 10 W. Mitchell, large and roomy; has a good basement and all privileges.

Good store on Alabama St., \$50 per month; can make two years' lease.

Store, 25 W. Mitchell, next to Tidwell & Pope; best retail stand in the city.

Large store and basement on Forsyth St., near Mitchell.

Brick store, 11 Peters St., Walton.

If you want a residence, call on me.

C. H. GIRARDEAU, 8 E. Wall St.

For Rent by J. Henly Smith & Tomlinson, 12 W. Alabama St.

A 3-acre farm, four miles from the passenger depot on main road.

New 8-room house, south side, never occupied, just finished, complete.

7-room cottage, very close in.

Large brick apt. building, new, fine location for a meat market.

Superior location for small business.

8-room house, gas, water, bath, sewerage, central heating, etc.

Half store and front window, Forsyth St., near Mitchell.

4-room cottage, Magnolia St.

4-room cottage, Chestnut St.

A central hotel over stores.

**FOR RENT.**

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 50 N. Broad St., corner Walton.

Office open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

8-r. h., 47 Thomas, and 3 acres.....\$22.50

8-r. h., 102 East Hunter, 12 W. Mitchell, 12 W. Alabama St.....12.50

8-r. h., 74 W. Pine.....12.50

26-r. h., 35 Auburn avenue.....10.00

8-r. h., 30 Yonge.....18.50

8-r. h., 284 E. Fair (e and w).....20.00

8-r. h., 100 W. Hunter, 12 W. Mitchell, 12 W. Alabama St.....18.50

8-r. h., 478 Courtland.....25.00

8-r. h., 62 Cone, May Ist.....25.00

8-r. h., 100 W. Hunter, 12 W. Mitchell, 12 W. Alabama St.....18.50

8-r. h., 128 Spring.....35.00

8-r. h., 68 Ivy, Wood St.....25.00

8-r. h., 100 W. Hunter, 12 W. Mitchell, 12 W. Alabama St.....18.50

8-r. h., 100 Alexander.....18.00

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8-r. h., 100 W. Hunter, 12 W. Mitchell, 12 W. Alabama St.....18.50

8-r. h., 100 Alexander.....18.00

## MONEY TO LOAN.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 225 Equitable building.

5 TO 1 PER CENT money to loan one to five years straight or monthly. Purchases money notes wanted. Building and loan stock and merchants' bank deposits wanted. W. A. Foster, 42 Marietta street.

T. W. BAXTER & CO. negotiate loans on business and choice residence property at from 5 1/2 to 7 per cent. 210 Norcross building, Atlanta.

ATLANTA Loan and Investment Company, 125 Equitable building, has ready money for loans on real estate, payable monthly, at 15 on the thousand (including principal and interest). We are prepared to make all good loans without delay. Long or short time.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest. Without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchases money notes wanted. Building and loan stock and merchants' bank deposits wanted. Cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 3, E. Alabama street.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., 210 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans on choice improved Georgia farms, at exceedingly low rates of interest. Business sufficient, rate will be made satisfactory. SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 27 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

PAUL BARNETT, 15 Edgewood avenue, makes real estate loans at 6, 7 and 8 per cent. Cash on hand now.

FARM LOANS, in Georgia and Alabama, negotiated by W. P. Davis, attorney, Temple Court, Decatur.

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow money on your own property. Atlanta Discount Company, Office fifth floor Temple Court, Joseph N. Moody, president.

GERMANIA Loan and Banking Co., 1000 Building, 37 South Pryor street, makes money loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases. mar-7-2m-sun

MONEY TO LOAN—On diamonds, pianos, watches, bicycles, typewriters, or any personal property. Lowest rates—any amount. Harris Loan Co., 24 Inman building.

LOANS promptly negotiated on Atlanta real estate; \$500, \$100, \$200, \$1,000 at 6 per cent; \$2,000, \$2,500, \$3,000, \$4,000 at 7 per cent; all of the above amounts at 8 per cent, no delay. Call on D. Morrison, real estate, renting and loan agent, 47 East Hunter street.

LOANS on real estate and collaterals. Purchase money notes, foreign and domestic exchange bought and sold; principals only. Geo. S. May, 12 Alabama street.

\$500, \$1,000 AND \$2,000 to loan at 7 per cent. Prof. Henry's German Skin Cure, 1000 Building, 37 South Pryor street, makes money loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases. mar-7-2m-sun

\$500, \$1,000 AND \$2,000 to loan at 7 per cent. Apply at once. Address Robert, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—A large lot of full concaved razors at 21c each, worth 25c; warranted or no sale at Vittur's Cutlery Works, 11 Marietta st.

FOR SALE—Cheap: Otto gas engine, 4 horsepower, in first-class order. Apply at 11 Marietta st.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Maltese kittens, only \$3 each. McMillan Seed Company, 11 Marietta street.

FOR SALE—All varieties, including the Unknown and Wipowilli; cheap for cash. Quick returns. Constitution.

FOR SALE—Seven or eight first-class milk cows at \$100 each. Apply to T. A. Minor, Decatur street, Wednesday, April 28th, T. A. Minor.

FOR SALE—Just what you want, a nice range with a large oven, high shelf, all nickel trimmed, at only \$25, on time, at Perwick's. Come and see. H. M. Abbott, 150 and 152 Marietta street.

FOR SALE—Antique oak, wire and rhine glass office twenty feet, one iron safe, twenty feet, good safe, one cabinet, letter file, twelve drawers, walnut; one line collector, desk, one typewriter, one very fine oak office rail, eight inches thick, eight feet long with two-foot gables. J. H. Bridger, 29 South Broad street.

FOR SALE—A fire-proof safe, good size, also a National cash register. Apply at 11 Cohen & Co., 61 East Alabama st.

FOR SALE—Diamonds, watches and silverware at Delkin's, 10 Peachtree st.

TEN SHOWCASES, 2 French plate jewelry, 2000 feet showcases and store fixtures; must be sold this week. L. Snider, 83 Whitehall.

SEMI-HAND HAND ranges, steam and gas, two new styles, including a 16-horse power motor and one letter copying press. Address Fann, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—A handsome four or six seater pump, rubber tires, best make, latest style, nearly new. Address "Cash," care Constitution.

ELEVATORS and dumb waiters, Atlanta Elevator Works, 64 S. Forsyth street. Established 1890.

FOR SALE—\$5,000 worth of high-grade planing mill machinery for \$2,500. For full particulars apply to Geo. P. May, Atlanta, Ga., or Cruger & Pace, Albany, Ga.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, 45 North Broad Street, Corner Walton.

11-r. h., Whitehall, gas and w.....\$40.00

10-r. h., Logan avenue, gas and water 10.00

8-r. h., 100 W. Hunter, 12 W. Mitchell, 12 W. Alabama St.....18.50

8-r. h., Peachtree, gas and water.....15.00

8-r. h., 100 W. Hunter, 12 W. Mitchell, 12 W. Alabama St.....18.50

8-r. h., 100 Alexander.....18.00

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8-r. h., 100 Alexander.....18.00

8-r. h., 100 W. Hunter, 12 W. Mitchell, 12 W. Alabama St.....18.50



**HOUSE FOR SALE.**  
East Hunter Street.  
er brought out a large  
seekers to my office,  
y all week showing and  
and had not time to  
r today. If the reader  
estate, and was not  
last week, please call  
let me show you some  
in home or other in-  
estates following are worth  
nices, level lot, 5x190,  
Freemont, on Fitzgerald  
ymment, balance month-  
place rents for \$40 per  
\$100 per acre, balance  
y, without interest, and  
oweta county, less than  
nan, which is \$9 miles  
a, on the W. P. R. R.,  
e acres of rich crocuses  
and two spring branch-  
e 80 per acre, and will  
ymment for a nice home  
on from \$3,500 to \$3,500.  
1125 wall; 50 acres un-  
modern improvements,  
Washington street, this  
ue; \$400 cash, balance  
not miss this if you are  
up to date house for  
lay terms. Price only  
and nearly new, lot  
fronts east on High-  
ite neighborhood; 150  
month, perfect title;  
chool. If this will suit  
and get it for \$450.  
bargain. 6-r. h. on front  
hich will soon be paved  
I then one of the best  
ts on the south side,  
an \$100 per front foot  
th, balance easy; only  
mer lot, 42x150, on Tal-  
W. Hunter street, this  
r \$5 per month, which  
rest on the price for  
week; \$200.  
h. r., lot 68x150, on  
Georgia avenue; this  
h, but I am not looking  
want is to give some  
in and on easy terms.  
rs to the above class  
let me show you how  
above for \$3,600, and  
make a specialty of  
easy payment plan.  
I can help you get a  
real estate, resting  
East Hunter street.  
**Turman, Real Es-  
tate Agent.**  
new 6-room houses and  
fourths circle; paved  
month.  
house and store; lot  
Capitol avenue, lot  
n. This is a pick up;  
Now, if you mean  
to get part of pur-  
run a long time at 8  
and 6-room house,  
nts for \$35; lands  
y; paved street,  
ch, close in, 6 fronting  
street improvements  
ch; also 6 lots front-  
street and worth \$35  
chance for specula-  
lot on Washington  
best locality; 6x190  
s easy.  
houses on corner, paved  
\$2 per mub. This  
uses, rent for \$3 per  
sidewalk down. 8  
rooms and looms, E East  
house. Phone 194.  
**S. Broad Street.**  
Courtland avenue, all  
Peachtree, 134 feet  
lot street, 1200 ft.  
West End, Call and  
house and one 2-  
roomers and Atlanta  
a Marietta, in a fine  
plenty running wa-  
in its land health and  
at \$12.50 per acre.  
40x250 ft. Little  
chance for a farm not  
Park. 50x230. Call for  
penth street, in grove,  
west side, in grove,  
rent street, close to  
Company, \$1.50, 2-  
street.  
**12 S. Broad St.**  
Capitol avenue, rent  
north side, belgian  
00, north side.  
good white location,  
This is a bargain,  
cottages, north side,  
t, close in, north side,  
7-house, north side,  
etc.  
large home, 6-r, recep-  
tancie, folding doors,  
on north side.  
the season, 7-r house,  
se in, near Peachtree,  
and charming neigh-  
Peachtree st., all  
s. Call for particulars.  
**GEORGE WARE,**  
ages, Horses, Etc.  
carriage tap dusts,  
low prices. D. Mc-  
Connell street,  
family horse, seven  
car or trade for  
street.  
ry, phaeton, farm-  
ness, two riding sad-  
and 22 W. Mitchell  
of single and double  
harness and saddlery  
ow down for cash at  
Morris & Co.  
of traps in Atlanta;  
extension-top and sa-  
etons, extension-top  
up bugles, round w-  
etc., and cheapest line of  
Top bugles from  
get our prices. Will  
ing you our full line,  
Co., 37 to 43 West  
p, 2 seats, rubber  
tree condition. E. L.  
riage harness in six-  
nickel and black  
na, hard time prices.  
y, Mitchell street.  
one trap (2 seats),  
and one seat  
first-class condi-  
street.  
one four or six-pas-  
sages, best made  
w. Address "Cash."  
for any kind of de-  
atur street.  
buggy (John M.  
and harness; horse  
drives for any child;  
it separately. Henry  
gton street.  
de figures on high  
phatons, harness  
gan, 20 and 22 W.  
**WARE**  
and second-hand  
suits \$7.50 and up;  
saddlery, harness,  
springs 50c and up;  
household goods cheap  
26 S. Broad St.



## WILL PHOTOGRAPH ANY OF THE STARS

Harvard is Now Completing a Most  
Wonderful Telescope.

ONLY ONE EVER MADE SO FAR

By It Pictures of Any Heavenly Object  
Desired Can Be Obtained.

DELICATE MACHINERY CHANGES PLATES

Can Be Operated by Whatever Pro-  
gramme Is Arranged—Operator  
Tells of Its Work.

Cambridge, Mass., April 22.—(Special Correspondence.)—A new eight-inch rectangular photographic telescope, intended for use in the Harvard college observatory, is almost completed. When finished it will be the most remarkable instrument of the sort in existence. It is designed to take, automatically, photographs of the stars. Without the assistance of any person it will change and expose the plates according to the particular programme desired. It is being built under the supervision of W. H. Atwell, the expert connected with the observatory.

To the non-astronomical mind the importance of this telescope photography of the stellar bodies may not at first assume its rightful importance. In its place, however, it is fully as valuable an aid to charting the heavens as was the cotton gin or the spinning jenny to the great industry of the south. It is a labor-saving device for the scientist and one which renders possible the photographing of certain features of the heavens which it has heretofore been impossible to secure a picture. Many persons not familiar with astronomy have seen the so-called charts of the stars, but without an idea of the vast calculation and effort necessary to secure the correct location and appearance of the heavenly bodies.

A supply of plates for the instrument is furnished by means of a drum attached to the focus of the telescope. Within this drum is a revolving frame which carries eight photographic plates, octagonally arranged, films outward. In the return of the telescope to the meridian or center the frame carrying the plates is turned through one-eighth of a revolution, thus bringing the fresh plate into the field of the telescope. As each region is photographed for twenty minutes, the supply of plates lasts for a little less than three hours. The work in which this telescope will be engaged, what it is expected to accomplish with its assistance, and the manner in which it is to be used, are all told in the following statement made to the writer by Mr. Atwell, who has carefully watched every step in the construction of the telescope: "A large part of the work of the observatory is devoted to the systematic charting of the heavens by photographic means. These charts have two very important uses. They serve, in the first place, to identify regions or individual stars and when the entire heavens have been mapped we have, as it were, a complete celestial directory. The second important use of these charts is in detecting changes in the brightness of the stars. For as each photograph of a region is a permanent record of the brightness of the stars upon the one plate with the images of the same stars on the other plate, a means of detecting changes in the brightness of the stars.

"This charting is accomplished by means of a photographic telescope which is essentially a camera turned by clockwork at such a rate as just neutralizes the effect of the earth's rotation on its axis. The telescope is thus pointed at any particular portion of the sky for the time necessary to obtain a good photograph. The time required will vary according to the brightness of the object or region photographed. During moonlight nights the plates are exposed for approximately ten minutes, as a longer exposure would so blacken them as to render them useless for the purpose intended. The plates chiefly used are eight by ten inches in size and each photograph a portion of the sky equal to about ten degrees square.

"For each plate taken the observer records the position, which is expressed in celestial latitude and longitude, and also the times of starting and stopping of the exposure. He has further to keep a supply of filled plate-holders at hand and to keep in good adjustment the driving mechanism of clockwork by means of which the camera or telescope is kept constantly pointing accurately at the same portion of the sky during the exposure of the plate. All this requires the observer to be almost constantly at the instrument. It has been thought very desirable, therefore, to do a large part of this photographic charting by mechanical means and it is for this purpose the instrument has been designed at this observatory and is now nearly completed.

"As a result of the earth's motion in space combined with its revolution on its axis, all portions of the sky visible in our latitude come at some time during the year to the meridian, that is, to the point of the sky lying on the meridian, taking the regions as they drift through this zone, we shall have covered eventually all the regions which are visible in our latitude. The new telescope is designed, therefore, to work in this narrow belt or zone of the sky which has the meridian for its center. The telescope starts near the meridian and follows a region for twenty minutes, at the end of which time it automatically and quickly returns to its starting point. During this return the telescope is also automatically pointed ten degrees further north or up toward the zenith, thus pointing to a region just above the one last taken. "As it is almost unavoidable that, owing to cloudy weather and other causes, some regions get past the meridian without being observed, this telescope is provided with an adjustment which enables it to start, when required, one hour or two hours west of the meridian and thus recover regions which would otherwise be lost."

The use of this instrument is likely to increase the usefulness of Harvard observatory to the astronomical world, although that institution has long held foremost place. It is likely to mean also a closer acquaintance with the heavens than it has ever before been possible to attain, as this automatic photography is certain to obtain a very different class of stellar pictures than the mere skill of man has heretofore secured.

It is expected that the new telescope and the accompanying apparatus will have been placed in position and be in full working order by the first or middle of June. A series of experiments will then be attempted in the way of stellar photography which it is believed will be attended with results of exceeding interest and importance.

Drowsiness is dispelled by Beecham's Pills.

Sufferers from Catarrh and cold in the head want relief right away. Ask for 10 cent trial size of Ely's Cream Balm. Full size 50c. All druggists.

Hawkes, Optician, 12 Whitehall St.

## LONGEST STEAMSHIP EVER CONSTRUCTED

Mammoth Oceanic Will Be Seven Hundred  
and Five Feet Long.

SHE IS NOW BEING BUILT

Placed on Land the Vessel Would Tow-  
er Above Six-Story Buildings.

THE GREAT EASTERN IS MUCH SHORTER

Three Instead of Two Screws Will Be  
Provided for the Boat—No Rad-  
ical Changes in Form.

Belfast, April 16.—(Special Correspondence.)—A large force of workmen is to-day busily engaged on what will be the biggest and longest vessel that was ever constructed. Her launching will take place next January. A year from this time she will be voyaging between New York and Liverpool. Contrary to custom her name has been selected in advance, and this queen of the ocean will bear on her stern the letters that form the word "Oceanic." She will be 705 feet long, twenty-five feet in excess of the length of the Great Eastern. Her depth will be a little more than fifty feet, her mean draught being twenty-five feet and her beam a trifle less than eighty-three feet. In this latter respect only is she the inferior of the Great Eastern.

While the speed power of the Oceanic will be tremendous, the ship will be built for the purpose of affording accommodations to passengers superior to any that now exist. The Lucania and the Campania are supposed to be the ideal floating palaces, but the Oceanic's staterooms will give that one improvement for which trans-Atlantic travelers have in vain sighed—plenty of room. The additional space which the greatly increased size of the vessel will afford is not to be utilized toward increasing the number of staterooms as much as toward making the staterooms larger. It will also be possible for a traveler to secure a room to himself. In fact, the Oceanic will be arranged as greatly as possible upon the basic principle of a great modern hotel; not the floating hotel that so many lines advertise, but the bona fide article.

In very many respects the Oceanic will merely be an enlarged counterpart of the Teutonic and Majestic, two of the most popular passenger steamships that ply between New York and European ports. There are no startling innovations from a structural standpoint and no effort will be made to place her at the front of the fleet that are known as ocean greyhounds. Nevertheless her engine capacity will be sufficient, it is believed, to take her across the Atlantic in four days. The present time record is a little more than five days and four hours. The total combined horsepower of the Oceanic will be 45,000. That of the Lucania and the Campania is 18,000. She will have three sets of triple expansion engines, the capacity of each of which will be 15,000 horse power. She will also have three screws, one more than the usual equipment. Therefore, although a much higher speed than that now contemplated is quite practicable from an engineering point of view, it has been determined as far as possible to aim at a regular Wednesday morning arrival, both in New York and in Liverpool, making the Irish channel and Queens-town by daylight, and enabling passengers who may be traveling to proceed to the port of arrival to proceed to and in the majority of cases reach their destination with comfort during the day. At the same time the vessel will be so constructed that the motion of even the winter seas will not be felt with anything like the severity that ordinarily afflicts those who travel in winter by steamship. It is expected that the service of the Oceanic will be continuous, regardless of seasons.

To read of the dimensions of the Oceanic hardly gives an adequate idea of her tremendous size. Her model shows that she will be beautifully proportioned, and so, like a very large man of fine physique, she will not look her size unless some object be placed beside her enabling comparison. For instance, the Ethiopia, of the Anchor line of steamships, that plies between Glasgow and New York, could be almost placed between decks aboard the Oceanic. While I have never seen the steamer Northwest, which travels the great lakes in the United States, the dimensions which I have read of her depth, length and beam—show that she is hardly half as long as the Oceanic will be, and of depth and beam proportionately smaller. She will be more than a third larger than the steamships which ply between San Francisco and Japan and Australian ports. She will possess but two masts, that is, it is, in either of these is of sufficient size to permit of an opening being made through it large enough to admit of the passage of a double team and a farm wagon.

Her promenade deck is three decks long. There is almost sufficient space to play a game of baseball and certainly hand ball could be played without difficulty. It is among the plans of the builders of the boat to so arrange a portion of the deck that golf can be played thereon. Twenty-one boats, each capable of carrying forty-five persons, will be secured to divide on each side of her upper works. The captain, or whatever officer may be upon the bridge, will have a promenade of an eighth of a mile while he wishes the exercise. There will be as much room in the main saloon as in an ordinary theater.

Regarding her fittings, a representative of the White Star line, to which she will belong, told me the other day that in point of elegance they would far exceed anything now afloat. The arrangements for the comfort of the passengers, foreign weather will be such that it will require a very heavy sea indeed to make one uncomfortable. It has been a common source of complaint among the passengers of foreign vessels that the furniture of a steamship was built on the land principle, that is, as if the traveler was never going to receive any shocks or be likely to be thrown about. It is the intention to remedy this difficulty in fitting up the Oceanic, so that there will be no hard corners for a passenger to be thrown against, something that would be very greatly appreciated.

The largest vessels at present in service are the Cunarder's Lucania and Campania, each of which is 620 feet long. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, the steamship of the North German Lloyd people are now building, will be 646 feet long. The Kaiser Friedrich, being built by the same company, will have a length of 602 feet. The St. Louis and St. Paul, of the American line, are each 543 feet long. The Hamburg-American freighter Pennsylvania, the biggest freight-carrying craft afloat, which has just gone into service, measures 555 feet in length. Thus the Oceanic, with her 705 feet over all, will easily be the longest steamer ever constructed and the largest in all respects excepting the Great Eastern.

The steamship company selected the name Oceanic for this giant craft now under way because it was the name of the first liner put into the New York service, a boat that for nearly a quarter of a century steamed back and forth across the Atlantic with hardly an accident. They propose to make the Oceanic, they say, as good as their former standby. She will carry, it is expected, about a third more passengers and a correspondingly greater amount of freight than the largest steamship now running in the trans-Atlantic service.

Ladies see the "Electric City" before you buy a wheel. It is strong, pretty and easy riding. W. D. Alexander, Y. M. C. A. building.

M. Rich Bros.



SALE OF...  
Muslin  
Underwear  
And Corsets.

## THIS WEEK'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR and CORSET SALE

We offer Ladies' Corsets and Muslin Underwear fresh from the leading manufacturers of Europe and America, in assortment the equal of which Atlanta has seldom, if ever, known. All our 1897 makes are guaranteed perfect in style, quality and finish. The extremely low prices at which they are offered this week must help greatly to increase our sales.

### Our Muslin Underwear Department

Underwear, have won for us more success; have achieved more reputation and are recommended by more ladies throughout the city and vicinity than any other line of Muslin Underwear in Atlanta.

JUST RECEIVED—A new line of Ladies' Empire style... \$3.25  
Gowns, the latest and prettiest designs of... \$2.25  
the season from... 50c to \$7.50  
GOWNS—A beautiful Gown made of fine... \$2.00  
Nainsook, dainty revers, fine embroidery,

SKIRTS—A fine line of Muslin and Cam-  
bric Skirts, embroidery and lace trimmed,  
from... 44c to \$3.00  
A complete line of Ladies' Skirts, extra  
width, embroidery and lace trimmed,  
from 35c to \$2.00

Items Intensely Interesting in Our High Grade Corsets, Which Appeal to the Good Sense of Every Woman Who Examines Them. They Are Practical, Sensible and Comfortable.

### Her Majesty Corset.

The only Corset made for stout people. We have them in Satteen, Ventilating and Linen from... \$2.75 to \$4.00

R. & G. Corsets. The Old Reliable. We have them in black and white from... \$1.00 to \$2.50

Ferris Waists, made of soft-finish fine satteen, with satteen stripe and laces in front and back. It is the Hygienic Garment... is in every sense a

Ferris Waists for Girls, ages 4 to 10, sizes 20 to 30, buttons in back, white only... 75c to \$1.00

French  
Model  
Thomson  
Glove-Fitting.

The newest designs in short Corsets and extra long, black and white... \$1.75

Ventilating Corsets at  
\$1.25 and \$1.00

P. D. Corsets, extra long waist, fine French satteen, at Cost.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF FITTING CORSETS, AND GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION

Notion Department—Here are the Greatest Values Ever Offered. Our Assortment Unequaled.

CUT PRICES FOR MONDAY:

Best quality Cotton Elastic, per yard, only... 5c  
Fancy Elastic with Silk Top, per yard, only... 13c  
Best quality Dress Shields, per pair, only... 17c  
Patent Hook and Eye with Hump, per card, only... 3c  
Aluminum Thimbles, two for... 5c  
One-minute Hair Curlers, per package, only... 10c  
Rubber Hair Pins, per dozen, only... 10c  
Lundborg's Extract, per bottle, only... 21c  
Colgate's Violet Water, per bottle, only... 35c

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Our Popular Furniture, Rug, Drapery and Upholstery Departments.

Ladies' Willow Rocker, For This Sale:

250 of these handsome \$4.50 Willow Rockers, like cut, a great bargain at... \$2.50  
100 large Arm Willow Rockers for... \$1.75  
150 Ladies' Reed Rockers, with arms, worth \$3.75, for... \$1.50  
150 Ladies' Clobber Oak Rockers, with arms... \$1.35  
Bedroom Oak Rockers at... \$1.00 and up  
Bedroom and Dining Chairs at... 50c and up  
A large assortment of Reed and Rattan Chairs, odd pieces and Couches in odd finishes at the greatest values ever offered.

MAGNIFICENT LINE OF BEDROOM SUITS

From \$12.50 and a rise of a few dollars between that and \$150.00. Every piece elegantly fashioned and made.

DR. KING'S SKIN SOAP, 10c CAKE; 25c BOX OF 3 CAKES. LIMIT 1 BOX TO A CUSTOMER

RARE AND BEAUTIFUL BRIC-A-BRAC IN ENDLESS VARIETY FOR WEDDING AND ANNIVERSARY PRESENTS.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

# M. RICH & BROS.

OUR STORE WILL CLOSE MONDAY AT ONE O'CLOCK, ON ACCOUNT OF MEMORIAL DAY.



### This Week's Glove Event

A Large Variety of the Best Makes in all the New Spring Shades.

Our "Trefousse," Pearl Clasp, Fancy Stitching... \$2.25  
"Trefousse" Gloves, in Black and Colors... \$2.00  
"Valerie" Gloves, in Black, with White Stitching... \$1.75  
"Clara Meer," Our Favorite, in all the New Shades... \$1.00  
Our "Kaiser Patent Finger Tipped" 50c and 75c  
Silk Glove, 4-But. and Fancy Clasp 50c and 75c

Best made in France.

Trefousse  
Best silk in America

A Phenomenal Sale in Rockers, Rugs, Draperies, Matting, Etc.

OF GREAT INTEREST TO EVERY HOUSEKEEPER.

The Atlanta Rug Department.

Greatest Sale of Persian, Turkish, India, European and Domestic Rugs ever offered the public.

NEW IMPORTATION OF JAPANESE RUGS.

Best Jap Rugs, 36x72 inches, for... \$1.25  
Best Jap Rugs, 9x12 feet, for... \$8.00  
Best Jap Rugs, 12x15 feet, for... \$15.00

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.

GREAT DRIVES IN LACE CURTAINS THIS WEEK  
Irish Point Curtains at \$4.50 worth... \$6.00  
50 pieces Drapery Swiss... 10c yd  
See our line Denims at... 20c yd  
1,000 Wood Poles, all colors, wood or brass fixtures... 15c

Turkish Rugs in Great Variety. Prices Will Be Higher. See our line worth \$10, for... 250 heavy Skin Rugs, long silky hair, gray and white... \$1.00  
MATTINGS.

In Mattings we show the largest variety to be found in the city. Our stock of over 1,000 will be sold at the old prices. Buy now. The lot will be higher. See our line of new Japanese Mats at \$2.00 per mat. Our line of Japanese Matting at \$2.00 per mat cannot be duplicated.



### Royal Worcester Corsets.

One of the newest Corsets on the market, in white and ecru silk, at... \$3.75 and \$3.50

Royal Worcester Corsets, extra long, white and black... \$2.50 and \$1.50

Royal Worcester Corsets, medium... \$1.00

THE FAVORITE—Our No. 411 Royal Worcester Corset. It is full bound, tastefully trimmed and handsomely flossed with silk, for \$1.00

Our No. 540 Royal Worcester Corset. This is one of the latest patterns, is extremely genteel and of extra length.



Royal Worcester Corsets.  
In the Stock of Leading Dealers Everywhere.

Dr. Warner's AAA French Pattern Coroline Corset

It is light and comfortable to the wearer and gives a very trim, graceful figure.

Our Price \$1.00

Dr. Warner's French Pattern Health Corset.

Fine Jeans body, three-bone, French Satteen stripe, is light in weight

Price \$1.25

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## THE GLOBE SHOE AND CLOTHING COMPANY

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### Men's Suits.

All-wool Cheviots, Cassimers and Thibets, stylishly tailored, perfect fitters, ten styles to select from. Price... **\$5.00**

### Men's Suits.

Dark and medium light mixed Worsteds, Cassimers and Cheviots, tasty designs, all the new effects, ten styles to select from. The price... **\$6.50**

### Men's Suits.

Fine all-Worsted, black or mixed colors. Also blue and black Serges, skeleton back; and nobby brown and gray-mixed Cheviots and Plaids, ten styles... **\$7.50**

### Men's Suits

Handsome brown and white rough Scotch Cheviots, Worsteds and Plaids, all the new designs, cut in popular styles; the greatest bargain ever produced; eleven styles to select from. The price... **\$8.50**

### Men's Suits

Genuine imported black and clay Worsteds, rough Cheviots, Scotch Plaids and Overplaids; nobby gray and brown mixed Tweeds. Suits worth double their price; ten styles to select from. The price... **\$9.75**

### Men's Suits

For tall, slim men, or any size or kind of man. In Worsteds, Cheviots, Cassimers, Tweeds, Vicunas and Thibets, cut in sack or cutaway, any size desired, perfectly tailored; eight styles to select from. The price... **\$11.75**

### Men's Suits

The acme of tailoring art; there are none better in quality; gray Tricots, black and clay Worsteds, Plaids and Mixtures, all new designs and patterns; twelve styles. The price **\$14.50**

### Men's Crash Linen Suits

Basket weave Crash Suits, made in single-breasted sack style, neatly tailored, splendid values, comfortable and cool. The Prices **\$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00**

### Men's White Duck Pants

White cotton duck and pique patterns, made the new way, fit perfect, all sizes. The Price **\$1.00, \$1.25.**

### Men's Blue Serge Coats.

Double-breasted blue Serge Coats to wear with duck or light pants, made to fit all size men; a very fine imported cloth. The Price **\$5.00.**

### "Brownie" Overalls.

To fit the little fellow—4 to 14. It saves their clothes; no need of darning their stockings; made extra strong, with apron front. The Price **25 Cents.**

### Men's Hats

All the new blocks, all the new shapes and shades; the new Cuba shapes, in pearl, white, brown and black. The Prices **98c, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3.**

### Men's and Ladies' Shoes

Genuine Russia Calf, \$5.00 kind... **\$3.00**  
Men's Solid Leather Shoes, \$2.00 kind... **\$1.48**  
Ladies' Black and Tan Oxfords, \$2.00 kind... **\$1.50**  
Ladies' Vici Kid Oxfords, \$1.25 kind... **.75**  
Proportionate Prices on Misses' and Children's Shoes

### Children's Suits and Pants

The best line we ever had; all the best makes, leading lines. Children's Suits in Cheviots, Worsteds and Plaids, tastily trimmed; also Junior Suits. **\$1.50—\$2.00—\$2.50—\$3.00—UP TO \$5.00.**  
Wash Pants, Great Value, 25c—Knee Pants, 4 to 16, 50c, 75c, \$1  
Double Seat and Knee, Patent Waistband.

### Men's Furnishings.

New patterns in Soft and Negligee Shirts, with collars attached or detached. The Prices **50c to \$1.50.**  
Handkerchiefs, Sox, Suspenders and Underwear. **CORRECT GOODS AT CORRECT PRICES.**

### Men's Trousers.

In Cassimers and Cheviots, Plaids and Hair Lines—an extra special bargain. The Price **\$1.50**

### Men's Trousers.

Any style, pattern or weave are here—in Cheviots, Cassimers, Worsted or Tweeds. The Prices **\$2.50, \$3, \$4, \$5.**

### Men's Trousers.

Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimers; all the new designs; sizes up to 42 waists—wear resisters. The Price **\$2.00**

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SIAM'S KING WILL  
SURELY VISIT USWill Be Royally Entertained in Europe  
Before Reaching Here.

HE IS NOW ON HIS JOURNEY

Expected To Reach America Early in  
September Next.

ENLIGHTENED SUBJECTS COME WITH HIM

His Visit May Open a New Route for  
Commerce—Will Study Our  
Industries.

New York, April 22.—(Special Correspondence.)—It is definitely settled that his highness, Chulalongkorn I, the king of Siam, will visit the United States. He is expected to reach here in September from England. The monarch is already on his way to Europe, having left Bangkok aboard his private yacht, the Mahachakri, the 7th of this month. It is reported that his majesty, Sirapongsophon, the queen of Siam, accompanies her husband, but for some unknown reason the actual truth of the matter is left in doubt.

The visit of the king to the United States is likely to be of great social and commercial import, although the social feature will be of course of a temporary nature. The king will be lionized in New York much after the fashion of the reception that was given to Li Hung Chang only this time it will be a monarch both de facto and de jure instead of a power behind the throne. It is a long time since a real king has visited the United States, and as he will come to us with the honors of Europe thick upon him, he will of course be an object of the most distinguished consideration.

The king has heard much of the United States as a commercial nation, and his express object in coming here is to learn the truth for himself. He will investigate our manufacturing industries, our coal mines, our steel industry—for this latter purpose making a special trip to Pittsburgh; and will also try to find out the reason for our supremacy in agriculture. He will first set foot upon the United States in New York, where his present itinerary calls for a stay of eight days. He will then go to Washington, and see all the sights that remain. From here he will go by special train to Pittsburgh, at which place he expects to remain two days. The king will then return to Washington for a few hours, going from there to Philadelphia. From Philadelphia he will proceed to Boston, then to Chicago, and may stop at Cleveland and Cincinnati en route. It is possible that from this point he will go to Atlanta, Ga., and thence to New Orleans. It may seem as if this programme will cause the king certain amount of unnecessary travel, but he will take in the United States after the fashion of a back of travels, and wishes to learn certain facts in rotation.

From New Orleans he will proceed up the Mississippi river by steamer to St. Louis. From there he will go through Kansas City and Omaha to Denver. Several side trips will be enjoyed from Denver, but when the western journey is continued, St. Lake City will be the objective point. From Salt Lake City he will go directly to San Francisco, and there take steamer for Yokohama, where he will disembark, but he will take in the United States after the fashion of a back of travels, and wishes to learn certain facts in rotation.

This is the most extensive trip over the United States since the late emperor's monarch. The king is determined to see all that can be seen for the purpose of gaining information that will benefit his people. Like his father, he is very curious in his way of thinking, and thinks that while the foreigner may not be a brother, he is certainly a very useful man, and from which much can be learned. Siam, under the late monarch, was a backward country, but under the present monarch, looks very kindly upon trade with the European countries. Heretofore the British have had the monopoly of commerce in Siam, but now it is stated that the king has an idea more trade with the United States would result in a reduction of prices of European commodities in Siam, and an advance in the standard of quality.

The king's suite, which includes a number of the most enlightened men of his kingdom, consists of a scientific observer, the princes Sommat, Hahit and Sauphaat; Phya Sriadi, Nai Rajarat, Mom Aduay, together with two royal pages, whose names have not been given. On the voyage ward voyager, that is until the steamship bearing the king and his suite leaves England for the United States, Prince Sauphaat will act as aide-de-camp to his majesty. The king's suite will be discharged by Prince Hahit. Prince Swast, Sukhon, who is now in Europe, will meet the king on his arrival. The king's suite will be discharged by Prince Hahit. Prince Swast, Sukhon, who is now in Europe, will meet the king on his arrival.

King Chulalongkorn's full name is Somsiddh Phra Paramindr Maha. He was born September 2, 1858, and is the eldest son of the late King Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, who died from a fever as the result of exposure to the elements. The king's reign has been marked by the eclipse of the sun, October 1, 1928. His reign has, therefore, been of nearly twenty-nine years' duration. His kingdom is not as large as the United States. It covers 150,000 square miles, and is not formally sanctioned until September 1911. At the present time this king is the ruler of 5,000,000 people and his power extends over 200,000 square miles of land.

The king's father was the most enlightened of all the Siamese monarchs since the foundation of the present dynasty. Chulalongkorn has introduced a number of reforms, particularly in recent years. The department of education of the government is, so far as the actual performance of the duties thereof is concerned, practically in the hands of the Europeans. Following the example of Japan and China, the king has caused a number of young Siamese to be sent to England, Germany and France to study arts, technical trades and the leading professions. Owing to the limited knowledge of the United States possessed by the king, he has never made an effort to give colors as their means of civilization by any of his subjects by means of a residence here.

Her majesty, Sirapongsophon, who, it is said, accompanied her husband on his recent visit. She has three children: a son, Prince Chulalongkorn, and two daughters, Princess Chulalongkorn and Princess Chulalongkorn. The king's first wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 1878. The king's second wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 1888. The king's third wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 1898. The king's fourth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 1908. The king's fifth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 1918. The king's sixth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 1928. The king's seventh wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 1938. The king's eighth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 1948. The king's ninth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 1958. The king's tenth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 1968. The king's eleventh wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 1978. The king's twelfth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 1988. The king's thirteenth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 1998. The king's fourteenth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2008. The king's fifteenth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2018. The king's sixteenth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2028. The king's seventeenth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2038. The king's eighteenth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2048. The king's nineteenth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2058. The king's twentieth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2068. The king's twenty-first wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2078. The king's twenty-second wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2088. The king's twenty-third wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2098. The king's twenty-fourth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2108. The king's twenty-fifth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2118. The king's twenty-sixth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2128. The king's twenty-seventh wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2138. The king's twenty-eighth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2148. The king's twenty-ninth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2158. The king's thirtieth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2168. The king's thirty-first wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2178. The king's thirty-second wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2188. The king's thirty-third wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2198. The king's thirty-fourth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2208. The king's thirty-fifth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2218. The king's thirty-sixth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2228. The king's thirty-seventh wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2238. The king's thirty-eighth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2248. The king's thirty-ninth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2258. The king's fortieth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2268. The king's forty-first wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2278. The king's forty-second wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2288. The king's forty-third wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2298. The king's forty-fourth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2308. The king's forty-fifth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2318. The king's forty-sixth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2328. The king's forty-seventh wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2338. The king's forty-eighth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2348. The king's forty-ninth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2358. The king's fiftieth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2368. The king's fifty-first wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2378. The king's fifty-second wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2388. The king's fifty-third wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2398. The king's fifty-fourth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2408. The king's fifty-fifth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2418. The king's fifty-sixth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2428. The king's fifty-seventh wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2438. The king's fifty-eighth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2448. The king's fifty-ninth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2458. The king's sixtieth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2468. The king's sixty-first wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2478. The king's sixty-second wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2488. The king's sixty-third wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2498. The king's sixty-fourth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2508. 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The king's eighty-first wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2678. The king's eighty-second wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2688. The king's eighty-third wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2698. The king's eighty-fourth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2708. The king's eighty-fifth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2718. The king's eighty-sixth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2728. The king's eighty-seventh wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2738. The king's eighty-eighth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2748. The king's eighty-ninth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2758. The king's ninetieth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2768. The king's ninety-first wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2778. The king's ninety-second wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2788. The king's ninety-third wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2798. The king's ninety-fourth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2808. The king's ninety-fifth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2818. The king's ninety-sixth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 2828. 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The king's two hundred-seventy-first wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 4578. The king's two hundred-seventy-second wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 4588. The king's two hundred-seventy-third wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 4598. The king's two hundred-seventy-fourth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 4608. The king's two hundred-seventy-fifth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 4618. The king's two hundred-seventy-sixth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 4628. The king's two hundred-seventy-seventh wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 4638. The king's two hundred-seventy-eighth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 4648. The king's two hundred-seventy-ninth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 4658. The king's two hundred-eightieth wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 4668. The king's two hundred-eighty-first wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 4678. The king's two hundred-eighty-second wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 4688. The king's two hundred-eighty-third wife, Chulalongkorn, died in 4698. 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## DUCKLEGGED BILLY AND SENATE RULES

New Member from Illinois Assumes the Role of a Reformer.

HE WANTS M'KINLEY'S SMILE

Mason Shows a Disposition and Desire To Throw Over All Precedent.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SETH MILLIKEN'S DEATH

Tariff Bill Still Hangs and the Retroactive Clause Is To Be Eliminated—Committee at Work.

Washington, April 24.—(Special.)—It was of course no surprise to anybody to see Billy Mason go up against the senate rules barrier. Billy is a new senator, which is of itself almost sufficient explanation of his action; but in addition to this, Billy is just now anxious to curry favor at the white house and anything that might tend to hasten action on the tariff bill would aid him in that direction.

At least, so he thinks. The junior senator from Illinois is a funny little fellow—duck-legged, big-headed, one of the boys and an adept at stories which would require fumigation before being admitted to the malle. When he first announced his candidacy for the senate, nobody took him seriously, but after Tanner and the other machinists had thrown Martin Madden down, it came Billy's way.

Since his advent into senatorial society, Mason has divided his time between visits to the white house in favor of hungry constituents and announcing his intention of overthrowing the customs of the senate. In this latter role he has taken the part which the prophets assigned to Hanna. They all expected the Ohio boss to make a grand stand play against senate rules, but he has fooled them. Hanna knows a stone wall when he sees it, and he knows a thing or two besides.

To Return to Billy. But to return to Billy and the senate rules. His motion is that the committee on rules shall prepare the limitation of debate and for the previous question. It is the favorite point of attack upon the senate, and viewing it as an abstract proposition, nine people out of ten will, not having studied the surroundings, give it that indorsement. After they have studied the records of the past most men will, I believe, come to the conclusion that there is much virtue in a respectable minority.

The senate rules have no provision for closing a debate. There is no previous question in the senate. The minority, not the majority, controls the time when final action on a measure shall be taken. And yet the history of the senate shows that when there is an undoubted majority for any measure, a vote cannot be taken, and that the only result of senate methods is the calm, cool consideration of all questions and the death of a vast deal of legislation.

Senator Berry's View of It. Senator Berry, of Arkansas, is one of the most popular men on the democratic side and one of the ablest. He was speaker of the house, a judge of the circuit court and governor of his state before he came here, and he is a man whose views are much sought by his colleagues. As Mason grew enthusiastic in his "reform" remarks, a smile lighted up Senator Berry's face.

"I came here with some such ideas myself," he said to me, as we were discussing the incident afterward. "They all do, but they soon learn to take a more sensible and more conservative view of senate methods. In my experience of twelve years in the senate, I have never seen a good measure fail because of the senate methods they complain of, but I have seen a great many bad ones exposed and killed on account of these methods. It is not the love of power which is back of this senatorial courtesy, as Senator Mason seems to think. Senatorial courtesy is nothing more than applying the golden rule in treating one another as gentlemen."

Highly Respectable by Comparison. And Senator Hoar, though he has for years been active in trying to secure some such change as that proposed, acknowledges that there is something worse.

"I do not admit," he said, in the course of his discussion with Senator Mason, "that this is the only parliamentary body in this world where the majority does not govern. I think there is a parliamentary body in this world where the majority may want things done year in and year out, congress in and congress out, where hundreds of measures may be sent from senate, which the senate has carefully considered and at the same time properly passed, and they will sleep without the majority of that body being allowed to get at them. I think there are parliamentary bodies which adjourn from three days to three days in order that the members may get time in the two intervening days to prepare attacks on the senate for not attending to its business."

The senator from Massachusetts doesn't make an exactly correct diagnosis of the case. The house methods, to which he refers simply present an accurate picture of what majority rule means. We jump on Cesar Reed and refer to his one-man power and all that, but he is able to disregard all rules, to overthrow all precedents, to trample upon individual rights simply because he is the representative of the majority.

When compared with such methods, the so-called majority rule of the senate are most eminently respectable. The upper house could ask for no better vindication than Tom Reed has given it.

The Break in Maine's Delegation. From Maine comes the news that ex-Gov. Rufus Burleigh will succeed the late Seth Milliken as representative of the third Maine district. There was talk of Joe McKinley entering the race, but Joe says "nay," and that doubtless means a walkover for Burleigh. In view of Joe's remarkable fas-tid to manager of the Tom Reed campaign, he has probably brought himself to the conclusion that if he had to run his own

campaign, the easiest way out of it was to not go in. And Joe is wise.

A seat in congress from the state of Maine means something. Unless precedents count for nothing, the man who comes in now will have a long term of service ahead of him. Colonel Milliken had served fourteen years. He was just entering upon his eighth term, and each of the other members from Maine has served longer except Boutelle, who entered at the same time Milliken did.

In the early days longevity of service was noticeable in the south rather than the north, though the Maine districts and some districts of the other New England states were exceptions. In other parts of the north and particularly in the middle and western states as they became settled and developed, personal ambitions have brought about frequent changes. Exceptions there have been, of course, in the cases of individuals whose strength or popularity was particularly notable, but I am speaking of the general rule in the different sections.

Maine's Great Power in Legislation. New issues have brought changes in the southern states, but Maine has been unmoved in her loyalty to sons once honored with the distinction of national office. The result is that Maine has been most potent of all the states in shaping the legislation of the nation. Blaine was a man of pre-eminent ability and would have asserted

There was a lively scene in the office of a well-known civil engineer yesterday morning, the result of which was that a visitor who had called upon the engineer

left armed with a card, which is published below.

The engineer was Mr. H. B. Baylor, and his visitor was Colonel T. B. Felder. There was no one present at the meeting in Baylor's office except himself and Colonel Felder, but the latter repeated what had transpired afterwards in Baylor's presence and made him confirm its correctness.

Baylor had published what he termed "Some Pertinent Questions" in The Looking Glass of yesterday in regard to some matters pertaining to the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association. These questions reflected upon Colonel Felder and his law associates. After reading the questions, Colonel Felder called at Baylor's office alone and found that gentleman engaged in tracing a map. Baylor asked to be excused until he finished a few tracings, but time seems not to have been allowed, for his caller waited into the subject matter and did not mind words or run short of adjectives in telling Baylor what he thought of him as a card writer.

Baylor became profuse in his apologies, so it is said, and admitted that he had been indiscreet, to say the least of it, in penning his "pertinent questions."

The upshot of the interview was that Baylor agreed to write the following card to publication:

"Atlanta, Ga., April 24, 1897.—T. B. Felder, Jr., Esq., Atlanta, Ga.: Dear Sir: After a full investigation of the facts, I find that the matter contained in this morning's Looking Glass, so far as the same relates to you, are untrue, and it affords me great pleasure to retract the same fully and completely.

"I have traced the John D. Berry loan record in said article and find that the proceeds thereof were turned over to the officers of the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association on February 23, 1896, and that the said sum was deposited to the credit of said association in the bank on said date. I also find upon investigation that the statement that your firm represented many enterprises was untrue, and that the connection of your firm with the matters referred to in the aforesaid article were honorable in every way, and I regret having written so much thereof as pertained to you and your law firm."

Colonel Felder brought the card to The Constitution for publication. He was averse to having anything further to say about the matter.

"I did not intend to be misrepresented about this matter," he said, "and I went to Baylor and got him to sign the card. He said to me that he had heard some of the things he asked about, but I convinced him that he had not."

It is said that the meeting between Colonel Felder and Baylor was a great deal livelier than Baylor wished to admit, and Colonel Felder declined to make any statement about the affair to the reporter who called upon him.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor: Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially, I will mail in a sealed letter, the plan pursued by which I was personally restored to health and made vigorous, and anxious to make his health and vigor of cure known to all. Having nothing to sell or send, C. O. D. I want money. Address: J. A. HARRIS, Box 25, Delmar, Mich.

Hawkes, Optician, repairs spectacles.

PERSONAL.

Is your cottage cosy? It is not unless the walls are papered appropriately. We sell and hang paper at the lowest prices. Wall paper department McNeal, Palmi and Glass Co., 120 Whitehall street.

C. J. Daniel. Handsome stock new wall paper. Beautiful designs, splendid prices, low prices. Send for samples.

When in need of paint or painting materials, call on or address McNeal, Palmi and Glass Co., 120 Whitehall street.

OH.

## LIVELY MEETING IN AN OFFICE

The Result of Which Was H. B. Baylor Writes a Card for T. B. Felder.

SOME WARM WORDS PASSED

Meeting Was a Sequel to a Card Baylor Published in Looking Glass.

HIS CARD OF DENIAL AND RETRACTION

Colonel Felder Calls on Baylor and Tells Him What He Thinks of Him as a Card Writer.

There was a lively scene in the office of a well-known civil engineer yesterday morning, the result of which was that a visitor who had called upon the engineer

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OH.

## ED CASON WILL NOT RETURN TO ATLANTA

Such Is the Statement Made by Those Who Know Him.

HE WENT TO NEW ORLEANS

Rode Through the Country to East Point and Took Train.

MRS. EICKS WENT ALONG WITH HIM

The Shrewd Detective Will Make His Home in the Far West Where the Blizzards Blow.

Ed Cason will not return to Atlanta. He left here to begin a new life in a new country and with a full intention of cutting loose from his past associations. He told his father and mother goodbye and stated his new resolutions to them. He then left for the scene of his new career.

It has been learned on what appears to be unquestionable authority that Ed Cason and Mrs. Eicks left Atlanta about 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. They drove away in a hack and went rapidly through the country to East Point. There they purchased tickets to Montgomery or New Orleans and boarded the Atlanta and West Point train which passed there soon after their arrival.

It is said that Cason and Mrs. Eicks were in New Orleans Wednesday and that they communicated by telegram and by letter with friends in Atlanta from that place on Wednesday and Thursday. It is known that a friend of Cason's shipped him his trunk one day last week to some point in New Orleans, and it is understood that Cason and Mrs. Eicks are still in New Orleans unless they left yesterday. It is believed that they are still in the Crescent City and will remain there for several days. It is said that from New Orleans they will go to New Mexico or some far western state.

The story of how Cason happened to leave the city is coming out very slowly. It is said that he visited a lady friend on the outskirts of the city Sunday afternoon last in company with a friend, and made his way to the city. They were very freely of some wines there were served and when he started back into the city he was not exactly intoxicated, but was under the influence of whisky.

Cason was observed on the car by several people, among them a policeman. The policeman went to the police station and reported what he had seen to Captain Thompson. Captain Thompson in turn made a report to Captain Slaughter, chief of the detective bureau. Slaughter then reported the matter to Chief Connolly and set about an investigation.

Cason reported for duty Monday morning and did his work as usual. He continued to work Tuesday and about 11 o'clock Tuesday morning he called up Captain Slaughter by telephone and asked if he had any instructions to give him.

As a rule of the department, the men to call up every night for instructions and Cason called up to know if he must go ahead with his investigation of the Eugene Hill arson case on which he had been working. This is the Pittsburgh incendiary case which created a great sensation.

"You needn't work on that case or any other until further orders," said Slaughter to Cason over the phone. "I will take up that case."

That is the last that was heard of Cason at detective headquarters. He made no further report and left the city three hours later. It is thought that he decided when Slaughter told him to stop working on the case to flee the city, as he did not care to face another trial before the board of police commissioners.

It is said that after receiving Slaughter's telephone message he went at once to Mrs. Eicks and told her that he had decided to leave the city. Consequently he left a 4 o'clock for New Orleans.

Chief Connolly has as yet taken no action in Cason's case. If Cason should return he will have to face a suspension and trial by the police board.

Teaching Optics by Mail.

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Bowden Lithia Water, A positive



## THE MAHARAJAH OF KHOLAPUR



From The New York Journal.  
THE JEWELS WORN BY THIS PRINCE OF THE FAMINE DISTRICT WOULD FEED 250,000 PEOPLE FOR THREE MONTHS.

## WHAT BECAME OF THE FAMINE FUND

How Sympathy Brought \$100,000,000 To Suffering India's Aid.

THERE IS ANOTHER CHAPTER How Mercenary Management Gobbled the Money Up.

BUILT RAILROADS WITH IT, IT IS SAID

Missionaries Say That the Starving People Cannot Eat Railroads—The Maharajah of Kolapur.

From The New York Journal.

Fifty million human beings starving to death—one-tenth that number already beyond all relief—that is the frightful story to be recorded in the history of the present famine in India. Think of it, you who dwell in plenty, and who grumble because you have only three meals a day! Think of it—five million human beings—black, it is true, but human beings after all—dead from lack of food!

To more fully understand how it is possible for one of the wealthiest countries in the world to be thus periodically afflicted it should be remembered that almost the entire wealth is in the hands of the few—a few thousand perhaps—and that the great mass of nearly three hundred million beings live in abject poverty.

Then, too, nearly every Hindu is a vegetarian, and would rather die than touch meat. But all this is not the worst by any means. If it were merely that the unhappy country, humanity would suffer and do its best to alleviate the sufferings of those afflicted, but in this instance the crime of man against fellow man—the diversion of a great famine fund to personal uses.

That is the arrangement—this the fearful charge. The British officials of India and some of the native ones are accused of having misappropriated \$100,000,000 set aside for just such purposes as the present—to supply food and life for the unknown millions.

After the famine of 1877 the government set aside \$20,000,000 sterling to be used in case of another famine. Crops proved good for nearly twenty years, and then came the scarcity of last year. Of course the treasury at once inquired for the fund in question, and learned that it had been "diverted" into other channels. Report had it that the money was used to repair roads and to fortify certain mountain passes, but the term "diverted" in this case covered a multitude of sins. The fact of the matter was that the money had disappeared, with the exception of about \$1,000,000, which was not even a drop in the bucket.

Scarcely anything has been printed about this misfeasance, but it is a common topic of conversation in India. Some bold, daring persons have even written letters on the subject to the editors of certain papers, among them The Bombay Guardian, but no official statement has ever been made, save that most of the money had disappeared. The truth of this accusation is attested by the missionaries distributing recent famine funds.

The immense famine fund, begun after the famine of 1877, was supposed to guarantee freedom from all such visitations. It was intended for the purchase of food for the starving.

Now that it has been looked for and found missing, the authorities point to a few railroads, which, they say, were built to return the money.

The missionaries all say the money has been diverted from its original purpose, and some assert that much of it was stolen.

stage. Instead of getting grain of all sorts, there is charge of the relief work sent money, but money was useless, for there was no food to buy in the afflicted districts. At least it dawned upon the British officials that matters were approaching a crisis, and that prompt action must be taken.

Accordingly the report was sent out that a great plague had stricken India and that thousands were dying daily. This was true, for in Bombay alone the deaths in one day amounted to two thousand. But the reports did not tell the truth. Nothing was said about lack of food and sustenance, nothing was said of the thousands who were dropping where they stood—dead from hunger.

It is well known that in case of starvation, dysentery in one of the symptoms, and accordingly the medical authorities reported thousands of deaths as being due to the cause, hiding—unintentionally perhaps—the real cause—starvation.

At last, after \$6,000 had died in one district alone, the government decided that an appeal for help must be made, and this was done. And how did England respond? Where \$20,000,000 was needed, \$2,000,000 was given. While the British were building a diamond jubilee, millions were starving. That is how England replied to the request for help.

The native government thereupon opened relief stations at which work was given to as many as could be accommodated. The famine area comprised 169,000 square miles, having a population of 41,800,000 persons. The area in which there was a scarcity covered 121,000 square miles, with a population of 4,000,000.

The relief stations in one week asked 3,141,600 unfortunates, or less than one-tenth of the number in distress. The work required at these stations is too much for many of the poor who are dying. The famine may have receded, but without earning the pittance meted out to them.

Furthermore, the stations are so far away from the districts most distressed that they are of scarcely any use. It is true that in their immediate vicinity good is done, but the great majority of the starving are so weak that they cannot reach the relief stations. Along the sides of the roads leading from the interior to the cities hundreds of bodies can be seen, which even the vultures will not touch, and which are nothing but the birds of prey, save bones.

In the famine of 1877 six millions died. According to Sir Edwin Arnold in an article on the famine, ten millions will die in the present one, unless the whole world helps.

A member of the Salvation Army, in high authority, who spent eleven years in India, was much more outspoken, on the promise that no name be used.

"I know," said this person, "that the British officials have stolen the famine fund for their own use, and that they are building houses for themselves, to buy annuities and similar selfish ends. This has been going on for twenty years, and everybody has winked at it in the vain hope that there would be no more famine. It is a disgrace, and I am astonished that nothing has been printed about it heretofore."

To show the extent of the famine, a Methodist missionary, stationed at Kolapur, can be quoted as saying that in that district alone 28,000 died from starvation in four months. At Poona, one of the plague centers of India, the same number of persons perished.

The missionaries all say the money has been diverted from its original purpose, and some assert that much of it was stolen.

The native prince, whose portrait accompanies this article, is Sir Shahu Chhatrapati, G. C. S. I., Maharajah of Kolapur, one of the richest men in India. The jewels he wore when the picture was taken are worth \$50,000. With this kind of wealth, he could feed 100 days. However, speculation of this kind is futile, for the Maharajah is not at all likely to sacrifice his jewels for the sake of saving the lives of a few thousand blacks.

Sir Shahu is the owner of some of the greatest jungles in India, and he has many great hunting expeditions are held. These jungles cover nearly five thousand square miles, and if turned into agricultural districts would produce sustenance for half a million human beings.

The prince is of the very highest caste, as the spot on his forehead indicates, and naturally he looks with disdain upon the poor wretches who are dying from lack of food. To him, as to every other high caste native, the low caste Hindus are mere animals, not worth considering in any light, save as the means to luxury.

One very interesting phase of the famine is that the natives consider it a visitation of their gods, and refuse to help themselves, declaring that famine means them to starve. So strong is this inviolable feeling of fatalism that a Hindu will not get out of the way of an approaching carriage. "If the gods will that I be run over, it will be so," he says, and will not budge an inch. Entreaties, and even beatings, will have no effect, and the carriage will have to turn aside.

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A Pleasant Lemon Drink. Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemons, combined with other vegetable and mineral ingredients, aromatic stimulants and blood purifiers. Sold by druggists.

For biliousness, constipation and the grip. For indigestion and foul stomach. For sick and nervous headaches. For palpitation and irregular action of the heart take Lemon Elixir.

For sleeplessness and nervousness. For loss of appetite, debility and the grip. For fever, malaria and chills take Lemon Elixir.

Lemon Elixir will not fail you in any of the above named diseases, all of which arise from a torpid or diseased liver, stomach or kidneys.

AT THE CAPITAL. I have just taken the last of two bottles of Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for nervous headache, indigestion, with diseases of liver and kidneys. The Elixir cured me. I found it the greatest medicine I ever used.

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J. C. SPEIGHTS, Indian Spring, Ga. Mozley's Lemon Elixir cured me of a long-standing case of chills and fever by using two bottles.

Engineer E. T. STANLEY, Springfield, Mo. Mozley's Lemon Elixir cured me of a case of heart disease and indigestion of four years' standing. I tried a dozen different medicines, but none but Lemon Elixir done me any good.

TULES DIEHL, Savannah, Ga. I fully endorse it for nervous headache, indigestion and constipation. I have tried many other remedies but failed.

West End, Atlanta, Ga. Private Lessons. I will give private lessons at my residence till June, then I will teach my third annual summer school for boys. A limited number will be taken. Those desiring instruction will please communicate with me.

W. S. Featherston, 28 Boulevard, New York City. It Beautifies. Tysen's Dypsepsia Remedy invigorates you and beautifies your complexion. For sale everywhere.

Hawkes, Optician, 12 Whitehall St.

## THESE WOMEN MYSTIFY MEN OF SCIENCE

Eusapia Paladino and Mme. d'Esperance Prove To Be Possessed of Marvellous Power.

PHYSICAL FORCE OF NO AVAIL.

Colonel de Rochas, Count d'Gramont and Cesare Lombroso and M. Sully Prudhomme Believe in Mme. Paladino.

GOVERNED BY MYSTERIOUS INFLUENCE

Alleged Demonstration of the Positive Existence of the Dual Personality—Famous Savants Make Severe Tests, but Fail To Prove Fraud.

Paris, April 19.—(Special Correspondence.)

Two women, Mlle. Eusapia Paladino and Mme. d'Esperance, have given the scientific world a problem to solve, over which they are still puzzling. The theory of what is known as action at a distance, which has been proved beyond peradventure by Cesare Lombroso and M. Sully Prudhomme, men of world-wide fame, are among the notable savants who believe these women to be all that they have claimed. It is a mystery intensified. It is a scientific problem which after the closest observation by the sharpest of men seems to utterly fail of solution.

Paris, France, for that matter all scientific Europe is agog over the achievements of these two demonstrators of the occult. If there is a fraud in their actions, there has been none so clever or so carefully concealed. To deceive the learned men who have made the natural forces and occultism the studies of their lives, and who are richer in scepticism than in belief, is a feat, is a totally different. The first of these women, Eusapia Paladino, is by birth a Neapolitan. Her father was slain by bandits and the child, retaining a vivid recollection of that fact, was constantly on the watch for danger from the same cruel hands directed toward herself. As she grew in years it was noticed that she was different from others in her moods and in her tactics. She seemed to have hallucinations. Nature had been generous to her in point of attractiveness, but she seemed inclined to live her life to herself. Just to what extent she differed in those earlier years, there is no absolute record. But at the age of twenty-three—she tells her own story—she suddenly discovered that mysterious influence operated through her. She found herself capable of influencing objects at a distance. The ordinary table tipping, such as all France talks of today, became to her an almost matter of fact occurrence. Being possessed of a keen mind, which all now admit, she saw that to rise above mere vulgarism she must call the attention of science to her actions and look to the savants for the explanation thereof.

Mlle. Paladino traveled from city to city and country to country, giving demonstrations of her strange powers before the most notable men with whom she could gain audience. It appeared to be the case that her motive force escaped from her body, which was powerless to confine it, and this "flight of the soul" impressed material objects, moved furniture, agitated curtains and created forms. She convinced Professor Alexander Aksakoff, the Russian counselor of state, that her powers were genuine. She has proved the same to the satisfaction of M. Charles Richot, creator of the Society of Physiological Psychology, which being attested by the signature of well-known men.

Lights Lamps at a Distance. Wagner, the famous zoologist, witnessed a trial of her powers, and believed. At Yaroslavl, she succeeded in removing the doubts of Mr. Oshkover, one of the promoters of the doctrine of mental suggestion. She has in fifty-two days given forty exhibitions of the mystery that controls her, each of which was witnessed by from twenty to twenty-five persons of this city. She lit lamps at a distance. She drew resonant music from the tambourine without touching it. She removed the spectacles from the eyes of persons without touching either. She sounded a trumpet though it was far from her lips. She played an accordion that was not given her at all. All these things she did while her hands and feet were under strict surveillance.

Although the Society for Psychical Research of England was inclined to doubt her ability to honestly perform what she claimed to demonstrate, the French savants, one after the other, say they have proved her to be genuine. The most notable of the recent tests were made under the charge of a committee consisting of six men of recognized position. These were M. Paul, editor of The Annales des Sciences Physiques; Count d'Gramont, Colonel de Rochas, M. Sabatier, the Baron de Watteville and M. Maxwell, a lawyer of Lyons. This test took place in a drawing room at Colonel de Rochas's villa. M. Sabatier, who is a skeptic of skepticism, handed Mlle. Paladino, holding her hands firmly in his own. He allowed her finger the only to project beyond his own. Under these circumstances Eusapia was asked if she could affect, by a simple imposition of hands without contact, a small weighing machine which M. Sabatier had brought with him. She then, joined in a

point the fingers of both her hands. She placed them first to the right and then to the left of the machine at a distance of one and one-half inches. Then she seemed to concentrate her will upon the point she had formed with her hands. The machine moved by a slight motion a movement downward. Although she was not touching the scale, it went down and then rose. There was no movement of the table on which the scale rested. M. Sabatier says it was impossible for Eusapia to have touched the scales. This experiment was conducted in a room where the light was brilliant and where the observers were so numerous and so located that the young woman was observed from every point.

When, at M. Sabatier's request after he had placed himself opposite to Eusapia and to the weighing machine, the woman moved her hand horizontally instead of vertically, the entire weighing machine moved from the table and seemingly cast itself upon the floor some distance away. There were absolutely no confederates and every person in the room would have been glad to have secured even the slightest evidence of fraud.

Many Believe All This. At another test in the presence of the members of the committee heretofore named far more remarkable performance took place. The arrangements as to precautions against fraud were elaborate and painstaking. Every one was on the lookout at all times. One person held the right hand of the woman, another the left. Eusapia's legs were seated on a low stool, held Eusapia's legs with his own and placed his left hand over her unshod feet. Suddenly the table commenced to move and rose from the floor. M. Sabatier satisfied himself that Eusapia's knees did not follow it, and held her hand on a system of his own, surrounding her wrist with a ring made of his thumb and first fingers. Then he changed places with the man who was holding her feet.

Almost instantly the heavy armchair which stood behind her was violently displaced. Music came from a toy piano that stood upon it. Then the curtain that hung over a window recess nearby swelled out until it was all about the face of M. Maxwell, who was sitting at Eusapia's left. M. Maxwell states that there seemed to him to be something hard behind the curtain. The three men who were holding Eusapia in the manner described state positively that she did not move. Then the armchair rapped three times on the floor. Notes were heard from the toy piano and a moment later the instrument floated over M. Maxwell's head and placed itself upon the table. M. d'Gramont saw the light on this piano as it passed in the manner described, and said it seemed to him as if the curtain were with it, and the two were held together by a hand. M. Maxwell felt a vigorous touch on his back. M. Darlex felt an entire hand resting on his head while he was holding the feet of the young woman. Immediately the piano rose from the table and descended again with a loud noise. A cold draught directed from Mlle. Paladino's head made M. d'Gramont sneeze.

Next M. Maxwell was pinched under the right arm, as he sat at Eusapia holding her left hand. The piano then rose from the table again and came down on M. d'Gramont's head. M. Sabatier, who was holding the woman's right hand, felt a violent pinch upon the left shoulder. Eusapia now seemed to be in a trance-like state. The curtain came from the recess to the table. The young woman's chair then rose slowly from beneath her, came up over her left shoulder and lighted, upresting the top of her back on the knees of M. Sabatier. The curtains then descended upon M. d'Gramont and enveloped him all about. In all this not the slightest sign of artifice or trick was discovered.



MME. D'ESPERANCE.

Mlle. Paladino's legs, arms and body were securely held every moment. It was absolutely impossible that there could be a confederate. The woman herself could not move.

Conclusion of the Test. The conclusion of the test was perhaps its most dramatic feature. The three gentlemen mentioned were holding Eusapia with firm grasp when all at once the woman and the chair, despite all efforts to detain, rose from the floor to the top of the table and rested thereon. The instances quoted are fair samples of the demonstrations of power that Mlle. Paladino has given.

To thoroughly appreciate the real meaning of these tests, it must be constantly borne in mind that the men who have sought to fathom the mystery and absolutely failed have been those whose names stand among the first in the scientific world. M. Prudhomme, Sully says: "It is a phenomenon for which I can account by no ordinary physical law."

The second of these women of whom



EUSAPIA PALADINO.

human body. Of this fact she has convinced no less a scientific authority than M. A. Aksakoff, of Russia, who vouches in the strongest terms for the entire truthfulness of what she says concerning her own powers. M. Aksakoff is the sternest of the students of the occult. To convince him of a truth, it is necessary to prove it over and over again. This is why his utterances have attracted attention.

Mme. d'Esperance says concerning this feature of her remarkable power: "The peculiar thing about this dematerialization is the disappearance of half of my body, a fact which I first learned by accident. My heart or rather the nape of my neck, was giving me a good deal of pain and I crossed my hands behind my head to support it. My arms got tired in that position, and wishing to rest them on my knees, I found that my legs were gone and that my hands instead of resting on my knees, were on the chair. That frightened me a little, and I wished to know whether it was true or if I was dreaming. There was light enough so I called the attention of the person sitting next to me to the strange situation."

"This person examined the chair and so did four of the others present, and they all declared that only the upper part of my body was really there. The chair had only my dress on it. My arms, shoulders and chest remained in their proper place. I could speak, move my arms and head, drink water and even feel my legs, though they were not there. During all this time shadowy forms came and went. I think this strange state of affairs must have continued for about half an hour, quite long enough for me, as I did not know if I was going to get back my legs and be able to go back the nape of my neck, that made me very nervous."

In discussing this "experience," M. Aksakoff calls attention to the additional fact that Mme. d'Esperance never goes into trance-like state as does Mlle. Paladino. He declares that partial dematerialization is much more frequent than science is led to expect possible, even though the disciples of occultism have heretofore doubted that dematerialization exists at all.

The facts quoted show that the two great problems with which science is at present wrestling with in Europe are those of action at a distance and dematerialization. It is strange that women should be the exponents of these apparently self-proved theories. In any event, the keenest savants of France, Italy, Germany and Russia have been completely baffled by them. If we do not believe, they say, we can not prove conclusive ground for disbelief.

Humors, pimples, boils, are very annoying. They quickly disappear when the blood is purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Stylish Wall Paper. The new spring styles in wallpaper brought out by C. Daniel & Co. of Marietta street, certainly surpasses anything ever seen in this city. The designs are of the handsome, the colorings new and beautiful and the wide-bordered friezes and ceilings produce a pleasing effect. This paper comes in various grades, from medium to the finest leatherettes. Prices are the lowest ever offered on this class of work. Much ingrain work is being done. There are some fifty or more shades to select from.



EUSAPIA PALADINO.

## LOW RATES TO SAVANNAH VIA CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

1 Cent Per Mile from All Points in Georgia May 17 and 18, 1897.

On account of military exercises, meeting grand lodges, Knights of Pythias and May week celebration at Savannah, Ga., May 18th to 25th, the Central of Georgia Railway will sell excursion tickets from all points in Georgia on May 17th and 18th, limited to return May 22, 1897. For Knights of Pythias in uniform, twenty or more on one ticket, and military companies and bands in uniform, ten or more on one ticket, at rate of 1 cent per mile traveled. For individuals, at the rate of one fare for the round trip. The excellent service and quick schedules of the Central of Georgia Railway make it the best and most desirable route from almost every point in Georgia. For full particulars as to rates, schedules, sleeping car accommodations, etc., apply to any agent of the company, or to S. B. Webb, traveling passenger agent, P. O. Box 100, C. T. & P. A., Atlanta, Ga. J. C. Hall, general passenger agent, Savannah, Ga.

See the Electric City bicycle, advertised in this paper. W. D. Alexander, 62-71 N. 77th street.

by an English political ring. Lord Dufferin, in the April number of The North American Review, excuses the use made of this money by saying the road it built gave employment to starving natives in past years and now facilitate the distribution of food.

The money these railroads cost, the millions that have mysteriously disappeared and the other millions of the famine fund used for military purposes, for which they were never intended, would, if now available, feed the starving natives of India.

This great famine fund was raised by taxing the natives, and handed solely by England in luxury in London, while their victims starve on the plains of India. The official classes are making every effort to stifle the complaints of the missionaries and prevent an investigation of the finances of India. But the missionaries are strenuously asking where are the millions of the famine fund and by what right a penny of the money was used for any other purpose than that for which it was originally intended. First came a scurrying to obtain money to relieve the suffering, which at that time (last spring) had not yet assumed an acute



# WIREGRASS GEORGIA IS NOW A LAND OF PLENTIFUL PROMISE

Remarkable Development of a  
Hitherto Neglected Section.

IMMIGRANTS ARE POURING IN

Preliminary Stages Which Have Led To  
This Result.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Flourish, and Now Manufacturers Are  
Adding Their Share in Creating  
Home Market for Home Products—Object Lesson  
from Worth.

Poulan, Ga., April 23.—(Staff Correspondence.)—That there is a heaven at work among the people of wiregrass Georgia was evidenced by the ceremonies which have taken place here.

The incident was unique in that it stood by itself and thus commanded the attention of the whole people. Instead of being an every-day occurrence, it had an epochal character, and pointed the way to the future as distinguished from the past, and as justified by the appearance of the present. What that present is, is but a foretaste of the awakening which is making this old land stir up from its lethargy with the slow movement which denotes the power of the giant, and when once aroused will gain a momentum irresistible. And why should there not be a heaven at work among the people of wiregrass Georgia? What can picture to himself the bleak and sterile coast of New England converted into a region of wealth could doubt that in this land of verdure, beneath this kindly sun, and braced up by this balmy breeze more could be accomplished here than in any other place.

A significant part of the day's proceedings was the unfurling of the old flag to the breeze. It was fitting that in a county named for the gallant man under whom the American army entered Mexico, and who carried that flag to its first victory in a foreign war should assemble her people under its folds as the protection under which it is possible for individuals to accomplish its best results. While there were in the assemblage many new citizens from north of the Ohio, who may have felt that it was to them that this act was due, yet, when they looked around them and saw some of the identified veterans who had followed the stars and stripes all the way down until it floated over the Chapultepec, must have abated somewhat their sense of proprietorship and yielded the prior claim to the men who fought under Worth in Mexico and gave his name to their home upon their return. Anyhow, the flag was run up by the hands of John G. McPhaul, a gallant North Carolinian, whose place as the developer of this section must now become a matter of history.

There was but one regret which could come to those who looked upon these Worth county people, as they gathered in their Sunday attire, and that was the absence of "Bill Harris"—Harris of Worth, who now sleeps beneath the pines he loved so well. A state convention or a session of the legislature without Harris was incomplete. His roguish humor, which could drown any tumult; his genial humor, which could melt any antagonism; his knowledge of human nature, which made him a ruler of men; his ruddy, tanned face, his robust figure, his undying integrity, his fidelity to friendship, all made of him a man great—one who gives character to his community and honor to his race. Governor Atkinson was present and the convention which first named him for the governorship was the last which Harris attended. In a state convention which had preceded this one wild confusion reigned. Not a single delegate was in his seat, and fully one hundred were demanding the attention of the chair. The presiding officer had not only lost control of the house, but he had become so hopelessly tangled up in the rules that if order had been restored he would have been in an even worse fix than he was in the general confusion. "He looked appealingly at the secretary—Harris of Worth—and he said to him:

"Just leave this to me."

In an incredibly short time the voice of Harris did the work. His first effort was to put motions and declare them lost or carried.



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ried, as the exigencies called for, until he got the order of business re-established, and turned the job over to the presiding officer in such shape that he could proceed. The ready wit with which Harris met all situations on that eventful day caught even the support of those against whom he was deciding, but who appreciated the fact that he was trying to save the honor of a Georgia democratic convention from degenerating into a mob. But at the Atkinson convention he was a changed man; his voice had lost its volume, his exuberance was exhausted and it was plain to see that "Bill Harris" was attending his last convention. He went home and within a week his death was announced, and it is safe to say that on that day there were sad hearts in every family in Georgia, from



MOVING INTO GEORGIA.

A Familiar Sight To Be Witnessed Every Day in Wiregrass Georgia.

the Tennessee line to the coast. His humble home, just outside the old town of Isabella, is one of the first places every visitor wants to see, and by his grave have stood hundreds who mourn him and treasure his memory as sacred.

A home loving people are these Worth county folk, honest, frugal, simple and hospitable, whose native virtues have never been tainted by outside vices. Their houses are small, but their hearts are large, and living more like members of the same family than as strangers there exists between them strong ties of comradeship. The pastoral life, which was to them the only possibility developed in their personal bravery, confidence in each other and a communion with nature which made of them a religious people—not in the sense of church membership, perhaps, but in that natural observance of the right and abhorrence of the wrong which marks a primitive people. There were, I fancy, in Worth county just such men as Abraham must have been, ruling their descendants to the latest generation, engaged in the care of their herds of cattle and flocks of



FLUNG TO THE BREEZE.  
Colonel John G. McPhaul Running up the Stars and Stripes at Poulan.

sheep, having the freedom of the woods and restive under the encroachments of intruders, whilst ever ready to break bread with the stranger. These people had once lived east of the Oconee in that happy and blissful mode of existence—life varied by the annual sheep shearing by the river banks, or a trip to Savannah, Macon or Augusta with their hoof cattle. To the west there were ranges so wide that they never looked for disturbance. Occasionally, however, there would settle near them some one who preferred tilling the ground to the more nomadic life of the forest. With these settlers came the attendant restrictions which were irksome, so the herdsmen and the shepherds crossed the Oconee and kept moving on until they reached the waters of the Flint. On the way they found themselves being flanked from the north and from the south, so that the day of limitless ranges came to an end.

Then appeared new enemies—formidable and disastrous—the turpentine operatives. These men played neither upon flank nor upon rear, but pushing right in took possession of the ranges, tapping the trees and gathering the sap which the outside world seemed to regard as more valuable than the sheep or the oxen which roamed at will. The saddest part of this invasion was that it was a period of crime. There were thousands of negro operatives imported from North Carolina—men who were bad enough at home, surrounded by restrictions of locality and relatives, but here, in gangs more like roving bands of invaders than workmen, maddened with drink from those who were willing to make money out of their passion, they introduced an era of murder and crime such as has never been equaled. It was a customary thing for every camp to have its regular Saturday night tragedy, so that the wires leading to the news centers were crowded with stories of murder and rapine, all of which was unjustly charged by people abroad to the natives. Their presence hung as a dark pall over the whole wiregrass section, giving it a name for lawlessness which has even yet to be combated.

In time these men passed away. When

the forests had yielded their turpentine, and then came the second period—that of the lumber man. The clearing of the immense pine forests and the value of Georgia lumber attracted capitalists from every section of the union. The turpentine men had bought up the lands by tens of thousands of acres, a policy which was kept up by the lumbermen, so that as the timber was cleared away, as the turpentine had been exhausted previously, a new development was made of the lands which were now worthless for the purposes for which they had been bought.

The misfortune before which the old inhabitants had guarded now turned out to have its bright side. The presence of large gangs of men had created a demand for food supplies, and the necessities of existence, on the other hand, had forced the people to go more generally into cultivation of the soil. The herds and flocks had disappeared to give way to agriculture, and the people were quick to accommodate themselves to the changed conditions, and homes began to be erected, churches and schools followed and progress was observable on the other hand. Fortunately, also, as it turned out, immense tracts of land were in the ownership of northern men of



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wealth who, from motives of interest, if none other existed, were compelled to solve the question of what to do. This made such men as A. K. Hinton, of this city, who is one of the leading lumber dealers of Michigan, take the field as active agents for the development of Georgia's agricultural resources. In order to back up their representations with object lessons, many of them engaged in horticulture, agriculture, and so on, with the view of selling their lands to cultivators elsewhere. Coincidentally with all this work the agency of railroads had been evoked, and ways to market had been opened.

In short, there was pending a great social and economic revolution in which the old inhabitants were adjusting themselves to new conditions, and men from the north were coming in to help them. The census of 1890, in speaking of Worth county, for instance, gave its population at 10,048, school fund \$5,567.50, with 235,338 acres of improved land and 136,837 of wild land, the average value of which was \$2.25 and \$1.37. Household furniture, which bespeaks the home comforts, was valued at over \$200,000, a remarkably good showing, whilst the improvement in agriculture is shown by over \$300,000 in horses, mules and implements, not to speak of about the same amount in city property, merchandise and money. This latter item of cash on hand in the tax returns of that year of \$140,000 is significant in such an almost unimproved rural county. It must be recollected that the turpentine and mill owners almost wholly live elsewhere, so that they make no returns of cash on hand in Worth county, which leaves the deduction that this large sum was in the pockets of the people living in those happy homes, which the traveler rides up on so unexpectedly.

The productiveness of this pine land soil has also been sufficiently tested to find permanent record in the census returns. The figures show that the corn yield is eighteen bushels per acre; oats twenty-five; rye ten; Irish potatoes 125; sweet potatoes 200; field peas twenty; ground peas sixty; upland seed cotton 1,000 pounds; sea island; cornbrass hay 5,000; corn fodder 200; sugar cane straw 250 gallons.

It will be seen that while the yield of some of the grains is not as large as elsewhere, yet the production of southern corn is phenomenal. The man in this county who cannot have straw every day, with ham and sweet potatoes and flannel and the like, with money in his pocket for his clothing, and with plenty of time left for hunting, fishing and camp meetings besides, would not do well anywhere. But a man who is willing to work



IRISH POTATOES ALL YEAR ROUND.

enough to keep his joints from rusting will find here home and raiment and provision. The period of the Shepherd Abraham has, indeed, gone by, and even now the Joshua and the Caleb are within our borders, spying out the land of milk and honey. "Let us take possession of our heritage quickly," said Rev. J. B. Mack, a genial but earnest Presbyterian evangelist with whom I have been traveling. "Let strangers should possess all the land!"

P. J. MORAN



IN A LIBRARY CORNER.

NEWTON CRAIG.

of the pen over the sword. It is nevertheless a fact. Since our civil war the southern people have been waking up slowly to the necessity of finding their cause and their acts in a true light before the world. Davis and Stephens took the lead in their notable works. But now that the passions engendered by the strife have almost died out, and when men of all sections are coming to look at events without prejudice, fair-minded men have it within their power to present true pen pictures of the events leading up to the war, as well as those enacted during the historic years of the great struggle.

Professor Derry's book is one which will be similarly attractive to children, written, as it is, in plain and simple language. But it will also interest grown people, and while at times it may seem to be a little partisan, still he has given his willing challenge to change any statement he has made "if proof to the contrary is furnished." (Sold by subscription at \$2.50.)

Dr. Charles Conrad Abbott makes his debut as an author by writing a romance of mystery about the old Horsahead, a novel which is a new novel, which will be called "Equality," will be on the same line as "Looking Backward." That is not a very appetizing statement to those of us who have read the latter book, but who would have to bury his identity under some densely opaque "nom de plume" and slip up on the public unaware. Since his publishers have disclosed the parentage of "Equality," it is to be feared that it will die aborning.

The new series of military books to be issued by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., of London, entitled the "Wolsey," is to be brought out in this country by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. The first volume, to appear almost immediately, will bear the title "With the Royal Head Quarters 1871." It is a vivid personal account of the experiences of the staff of the Prussian army during the great Franco-German war. The second volume is to be entitled "Letters on Strategy." Among the subsequent volumes will appear one on Napoleon as a Strategist, and one on the Art of War. Others also will follow.

The Macmillan company announces a new book by Mrs. Steel, whose recent novel of the great mutiny, "On the Face of the Waters," has had such phenomenal success. The new book is a Scotch story entitled "The Tideway."

A new and brilliant book on "Sporting Adventures in South Africa," by Dr. Schultze, is about to be issued in this country by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons and by William Heinemann, of London. Dr. Schultze will vie with Selous and Gordon Channing as a most successful sportsman, and one who is also able to tell a story in a vivid and interesting way. Mark Twain, says The Critic, is in London writing the story of his lecturing trip to Australia, India, South Africa, etc. It will be in the style of the immortal "Innocents Abroad," and will be published in the fall by Messrs. Chatto & Windus, in England, and by the American Publishing Company, of Hartford, in this country. The book will be a large octavo, illustrated, and will be sold by subscription only.

Lieutenant General John M. Schofield will contribute to The Century for May a chapter of secret history entitled "The Withdrawal of the French from Mexico." It was intended by the United States government that General Schofield should take charge of the expedition to drive the French out of Mexico, but afterwards he was sent on a confidential mission to Paris to induce Napoleon to order peaceful withdrawal.

The Jewish Publication Society of America announces as its forthcoming publication, "In the Pale—Stories and Legends of Russian Jews," by Rev. Henry Ilowit.

The Putnam announce many new books as forthcoming. Among others are a handsome volume of travel in Spain will be issued under the title of "Sketches of the South of France," by Parny Bullock Workman and William Hunter. The book will contain a map and thirty illustrations from photographs taken by the authors during their wheeling trips. A third, revised and enlarged, edition of Bernard Shaw's "Venetian Painters of the Renaissance," containing a frontispiece.

The Young Southern Magazine. Owing to a change in the proprietorship and management of The Young Southern Magazine the issue of the April number has been delayed. It is now out and is a very creditable magazine. Miss Alexander was the author of this new candidate for the attention of the reading public. The Young Southern has, however, now passed into the hands of Miss Bunnie Davis and Dr. Schultze.

One very noticeable feature about the magazine is that it is truly and loyally southern in its loyalty to and admiration for the south. It is full of original material, its half-forgotten histories and traditions, its charms of natural scenery and the boundless possibilities open to the energy and genius of its rising generation. The Young Southern aims at representing the interests of all young southerners by getting those who are yet in the nursery, including those who are yet in our schools, colleges and universities, and is not without interest to the old boys and girls, many of whose years have yet managed to escape that.

"Hardening of the heart which brings irreverence for the dreams of youth."

This first issue of The Young Southern under the new management is certainly very promising. It is full of original material and all by southern writers. Most of them being Atlantians. The get up is excellent. The illustrations, chiefly by local artists, are got up in splendid style expressly for the magazine. The falls of Toccoa, Jeannette and the falls of the Oconee, are attractive. The young ladies who posed as models for the illustrations are Atlantians, and who will doubtless be recognized by a large number of their admiring friends.

The Young Southern is conducted by a writer whose nom de plume is Le Sieur d'Avant; he touches upon subjects of political economy in a style that is with in the range of youthful aspirants for the prize of political knowledge. Political matters touched upon in this department. The notes on "The Notes on Books," and under the title "On Art's Wings" touches briefly on topics of interest over the world. Miss Lottie Howell tells a sweet little story of "Rachel's" in the range of youthful aspirants for the prize of political knowledge. Political matters touched upon in this department. The notes on "The Notes on Books," and under the title "On Art's Wings" touches briefly on topics of interest over the world. Miss Lottie Howell tells a sweet little story of "Rachel's" in the range of youthful aspirants for the prize of political knowledge. Political matters touched upon in this department. 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TO EVERY...

# THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION,

Supplement to  
The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, APRIL 25 1897.

## Aaron in the Wild Woods. . . .

The Story of a Southern Swamp.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

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### WHAT THE PATROLLERS SAW AND HEARD.

The scheme which Aaron had conceived, and which he proposed to carry out without delay, was bold, and yet very simple—simple, that is to say, from his point of view. It came into his mind at the garden gate, and fashioned itself as he went whistling to the horse lot in full view of George Gossett.

He swung himself over the fence and made directly for Timoleon's stable. The Black Stallion heard some one fumbling about the door and breathed hard through his nostrils making a low, fluttering sound, as high-spirited horses do when they are suspicious or angry. It was a fair warning to any and all who might dare to open the door and enter that stable.

"So!" said Aaron: "that is the welcome you give to all who may come to make you comfortable."

At the sound of that voice Timoleon snorted cheerfully and whinnied saying: "Change places with me, Son of Ben Ali, and then see who will warn all comers. Why, the ox has better treatment, and the plow mule is pampered. What am I that my food should be thrown at me through the cracks? The man that fed me comes no more."

"He is where your teeth and your temper put him, Grandson of Abdallah. But there is to be a change. This night you go to your new house, where everything is fresh and clean and comfortable. And you are to learn to hold a bit in your mouth and a man on your back, as Abdallah before you did."

"That is nothing, Son of Ben Ali. Then I can gallop and smell the fresh air from the fields. What man am I to carry, Son of Ben Ali?"

"Let the White-Haired Master settle that, Grandson of Abdallah. This night before you go to your new house, you are to have a run with me."

Timoleon snorted with delight. He was ready, and more than ready. He was stiff and sore from standing in the stable.

"But before we start, Grandson of Abdallah, this must be said: No noise before I give the word; none of the loud screaming that men call whickering. You know my hand. You are to have a frolic, and a fine one, but before you begin I wait for the word. Now, then, we will go."

With his hand on the horse's withers Aaron guided Timoleon to the gate. They went through the lot in which the Black Stallion's new stable stood, out at the gate through which Buster John and Sweetest Susan rode years afterwards, and into the lane that led to the public road. But instead of going toward the road, they followed the lane back into the plantation until they came to what was called the "double gates." Going through these, they found themselves in the pasture that sloped gradually upward to the hill from which Aaron was in the habit of watching the light in Little Crotchett's window.

The hoofs of the Black Stallion hardly made a sound on the soft turf. Guided by Aaron he ascended the hill until they were on a level with and not far from the fence on which Mr. Gossett, his son George, and Jim Simmons had carried on their controversy about Addison Abercrombie. Here Aaron brought Timoleon to a halt, while Rambler went forward to see what discovery he could make.

He soon found where the horses of the patrollers were stationed. There were five. Three had evidently been trained to "stand without tying," as the saying is, while one of the patrollers was sitting against a tree holding the other two. All this Rambler knew, for he went so near that the patroller saw him, and hurled a pine burr at him. It was a harmless enough missile, but it had not left Rambler in a good humor. Then it was that Aaron spoke to the horse and gave him the word.

"Grandson of Abdallah, the horses, and the man are yonder. Give them a taste of your playfulness. Show them what a frolic is, but cover your teeth with your lips—no blood tonight. Spare the horses. They have gone hungry for hours, but they must obey the bit. Spare the man, too, but if you can grip him of his coat as he flees, well and good. You will see other men come running. They will be filled with fear. Give them also a taste of your playfulness. Let them see the Grandson of Abdallah when he is frolicsome. But mind. No blood tonight—no broken bones."

The situation promised to be so exciting that Timoleon snorted loudly and fiercely, whereupon one of the horses held by the patroller answered with a questioning neigh, which was cut short by a cruel jerk of the bridle rein by the man who held it. The man was dosing under the influence of Mr. Fullalove's low wines, and the sudden neighing of the horse startled and irritated him.

But in the twinkling of an eye, terror took the place of irritation, for the Black Stallion, pretending to himself that the neigh was a challenge, screamed fiercely in reply and went charging upon the group with open mouth and eyes that glowed in the dark. The horses knew well what that scream meant. Those that were not held by the patroller ran away panic stricken, snorting and whickering. The two that were held by the patroller cared nothing for bits now, but broke away from the man, after dragging him several yards,

for he had the reins wrapped about his wrists, and joined the others.

They dragged the man right in the Black Stallion's path and there left him struggling to his hands and knees, with his right arm so severely wrenched that he could hardly use it. But, fortunately for the patroller, Timoleon's eyes were keen, and he saw the man in time to leap over him, screaming wildly as he did so. The man fell over on his side in an instant. Glancing upward, he saw the huge bulk of the horse flying over him and his reason nearly left him. Was it really a horse, or was it that arch fiend Beelzebub that he



The Black Stallion Seized Monk by the Coattail and Litterly Stripped Him of the Garment.

had read about in the books and whose name he had heard thundered from the pulpit at the camp meeting? "Beelzebub is abroad in the land today," the preacher had cried. Was it indeed true?

The Black Stallion drove the crazed horses before him hither and yonder, but always turning them back to the point where they had been standing. The stampede was presently joined in by three or four mules that had been turned in the pasture. The patrollers, who had been watching and guarding the approaches to the Abercrombie place, came running to see what the trouble was. George Gossett being further away from the pasture than the rest, was the last to reach the scene, but he arrived soon enough to see the Black Stallion seize one of his companions by the coat tails and literally strip him of the garment.

The terror-stricken horses, when they found an opportunity, ran toward the double gates where they had entered the pasture. Aaron, expecting this, had opened the gates, and the five horses, crowding no one another's heels, went through like a whirlwind, having left the mules far behind. Aaron closed the gates again and went running where he heard the Black Stallion still plunging about. By this time the mules were huddled together in a far corner of the field; but Timoleon had paid no attention to them. He could have caught and killed them over and over again. He was now in pursuit of the patrollers. George Gossett, running toward the fence, tripped and fell, and narrowly escaped the Black Stallion's hoofs. He was not far from the fence when he fell, and he rolled and scrambled and crawled fast enough to elude Timoleon, who turned and ran at him again. In one way and another all the patrollers escaped with their lives, and once the fence was between them and the snorting demon, they made haste to visit Mr. Fullalove's stillhouse and relate to him the story of their marvelous adventure, consoling themselves, meanwhile, with copious draughts of the warm low wines.

"I believe the thing had wings," said one of the patrollers, "and if I didn't see smoke coming out of his mouth when he ran at me, I'm mighty much mistaken. I never shall believe it wasn't Beelzebub." This was the man who had been set upon so suddenly while watching the horses and dosing.

Some of the others were inclined to agree with this view of the case, but George Gossett was sure it was a horse.

"I was right at him," he said, "when he pulled off Monk's coat, and it was a horse, even to the mane and tail. I was looking at him when he turned and made for me. Then I tripped and fell, and just did get to the fence in time to save my neck."

"You hear that, don't you, Mr. Full-

love?" remarked the man who had been holding the horses. "It pulled Monk's coat off, and then Gossett just had time to get to the fence to save his neck! Why, it's as natchul as pig tracks. Every hoss you meet tries to pull your coat off, and you have to run for a fence if you want to save your neck. That's Gossett's idee. If that thing was a hoss, I don't want to see no more hosses. I'll tell you that."

"Well," said Mr. Fullalove, "there are times and occasions—more especially occasions, as you might say—when a hoss might take a notion for to cut up some such rippit as that. You take that black hoss of Colonel Abercrombie's—not a fortnight ago he got out of his pen and ketch-ed a nigger and like to 'a' killed him."

"Maybe it's that same hoss in the field yonder," suggested George Gossett.

"No," replied Mr. Fullalove. "That hoss is penned up so he can't git out of his stable—much less the lot—if so be some un ain't took and gone and turned him out and led him to the field. And if that had 'a' been done you could 'a' heard him squealin' every foot of the way."

"If anybody wants to call the Old Boy a hoss," said the man who had been first at-

out, while she listened. Turin was singing, but the song was suddenly cut short.

Mr. Abercrombie heard it, but his thoughts were far afield, and so he paid little attention to it. The geese, the guinea hens and the peafowl heard it and joined heartily in with a loud and lusty chorus. Mammy Lucy heard it and came noiselessly to the library door and looked in inquiringly.

"What is the noise about, Lucy?" inquired Mr. Abercrombie.

"Dat's what I wanter know, marster. It soun' ter me like dat ar hoss done got loose agin."

Then the White-Haired Master, suddenly remembering that he had consented for Little Crotchett's "friend" to remove the Black Stallion to his new quarters, regretted that he had been so heedless. It was all his own fault, he thought, as he rose hastily and went out into the moonlight bareheaded. He called Randall and Turin, and both came running.

"Go out to the pasture there and see what the trouble is."

"Yasser, yasser," they cried, and both went rapidly toward the field. They ran until they got out of sight of their master, and then they paused to listen. They started again, but not so swiftly as before.

"I know mighty well dat marster don't want us fer run up dar where we might get hurted," said Turin.

"Dat he don't!" exclaimed Randall.

Consoled by this view of the case, which was indeed the correct one, they moved slower and slower as they came close to the pasture fence. There they stopped and listened, and while they listened the uproar came to a sudden end—to such a sudden end that Randall remarked under his breath that it was like putting out a candle. For a few brief seconds not a sound fell on the ears of the two negroes. Then they heard a faint noise of some one running through the bushes in the direction of the stillhouse.

"Ef I could get the notion in my head dat marster don't keer whodder we gits hurted er no," suggested Turin, "I'd mount dis fence an' go in dar an' see who been kilt an' who done got away."

"I speck we better not go," remarked Randall, "kase ef we wuz ter rush in dar an' git mangled, marster sholy feel mighty bad, an' fer one, I don't want ter be de 'casion er makin' 'im feel bad."

By this time Mr. Abercrombie had become impatient and concluded to find out the cause of the uproar for himself. Randall and Turin heard him coming, and they could see that he was accompanied by some of the negroes. The two cautiously climbed the fence and went over into the field, moving slowly and holding themselves in readiness for instant flight. A cowbug flying blindly struck Turin on the head. He jumped as if he had heard the report of a gun, and cried out in a tone of alarm: "Who flung dat rock. You better watch out. Marster comin' an' he got his hoss pistol 'long wif 'im."

"'Twant nothing but a bug," said Randall.

"If de fust bug what ever raised a knot on my head," Turin declared.

"What was the trouble, Randall?" inquired Mr. Abercrombie from the fence. His cool, decisive voice restored the courage of the negroes at once.

"We des tryin' ter find out, suh. What-somever de racket wuz, it stop, suh, time we got here—an' it seems like we kin hear sump'n er somebody running to'rds de branch over yander," replied Randall, heartily.

"Some of the mules were in the pasture today. See if they are safe."

"Yasser," responded Randall, but his tone was not so hearty. Nevertheless, he and Turin cautiously followed the line of the fence until they found the mules in the corner, where they had taken refuge. And the mules showed they were very glad to see the negroes, following them back to the point where the path crossed the fence.

"De mules all safe an' soun', suh," explained Randall when they came to where the master was. "Deyar safe an' soun', but dey er sveyatin' mightly, suh."

"What do you suppose the trouble was?" inquired Mr. Abercrombie.

Turin and Randall had not the least idea, but Susy's Sam declared that he heard "dat ar hoss a-squealin'."

"What horse?" inquired Mr. Abercrombie.

"Dat ar Sir Moleon hoss, suh," replied Susy's Sam.

"That's what Lucy said," remarked Mr. Abercrombie.

"Marster, ef dat ar hoss had er been in dar, me an' Turin wouldn't er stayed in dar long, an' dese yer mules wouldn't er been stan'in' in de fence corner up yander."

But Mr. Abercrombie shook his head. He remembered that he had given Little Crotchett permission to have the horse removed to his new quarters.

"Some of you boys see if he is in his stable," he said.

They all went running, and before Mr. Abercrombie could get there, though he walked fast, he met them all coming back. "He ain't dar, marster!" they exclaimed in chorus.

"See if he is in his new stable," said Mr. Abercrombie.

Again they all went running. Mr. Abercrombie following more leisurely, but somewhat disturbed, nevertheless. And again they came running to meet him, crying out, "Yasser, yasser! He in dar. Marster, he sho is. He in dar an' eatin' away same like he been dar dis long time."

"See if the key is in the lock," said Mr. Abercrombie to Randall.

Randall ran back to the stable and presently called out:

"Dey ain't no key in de lock, marster."

Mr. Abercrombie paused as if to consider the matter, and during that pause he and Randall and Turin and Susy's Sam heard a voice saying:

Continued on Fourth Page.







# THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY.

FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

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All Letters and Communications Intended for this Issue Must be Addressed to The Constitution, Jr.

## THE THREE GREENIES.

"Here, yeou, Hesakia, pull thet air strop a little tighter, put them dear old punkin pies away down to ther bottom uv ther basket, an'-an'-lansy sakes! Why, yer old wretch! Ye air a stuffin' my Sunday-go-ter-meetin' shawl square inter ther bucket uv fried chicken."

"What dew yeou suppose them there folks deown in Atlanta will be after a-thinkin' uv me, with a shawl plumb full uv grease? Why, yer old, good-for-nothin', yeou git out uv this!"

"Well, neow, lookkee yander, and if that scamp Timothy haint a-laughin' at me as if I be one uv them thar side shows wot Bub was a-tellin' on. Jest let me git my hands on him an' I'll see about thet air laugh uv him. Oh, lansy sakes! This here worryin' an' bustlin' hez taken many a pound of flesh from my bones, and by ther time I git back from ther fair thar won't be enough left uv me ter put in er quart cup."

Now as Jemima Waterberry had never weighed in all of her life more than one hundred pounds, we can surely sympathize with her if such a calamity as she mentioned should happen. But ere we try to start in earnest on our story, it is best that a few introductory statements be made.

The news of the great Atlanta exposition had found its way to the far New England states, and as many of the people were leaving to attend it, the Waterberrys of Punkin Hollow, Me., decided to go also. One bright morning Jemima began packing the things, for they were going to leave that afternoon, and Hesakia kindly consented to help, but from the above conversation we may readily see that he was doing more harm than good.

Jemima stood bravely by and saw him push her rubbers into a box of sandwiches, carefully fill a boiled ham with pins and darning needles, which, he explained, would come in handy at the fair, and put a lot of mushy fruit in Bub's new Sunday hat—but she was unable to comfort herself any longer when her better half spoiled the prized shawl with grease from the fried chicken.

"Hesakia, yeou haint wuth ez much ez thet old, one-legged rooster cut in ther barn, when hit comes ter packin', so jest git out ur this an' brush Bub's hair, fer we air a-goin ter leave at 4, and here a-packin' still and haint half through, nuthin'."

"Yeou Timothy, geo feed ther pigs and drive Bess in from ther pasture an' milk her; be lively neow, be lively!"

The boy whom Jemima had addressed as Timothy scudded out the kitchen door to hide the laugh which always made the "old lady" so mad.

"I do declare," exclaimed the lad, "those Waterberrys make me laugh, and they are goin' ter ther exposition are they? I wonder if the will take me with 'em. I hope so, any way. Guess thet \$30 I made down to ther village will come in handy payin' fer my fare."

Tim Toddlers, an orphan boy, had been taken from the town poorhouse by Hesakia, who made him work about the prosperous New England farm. The old man liked the lad had treated him well, but Jemima, although meaning right, was invariably cross and ill-tempered.

On the way to the meadow Tim met Bub. The farmer's son was fifteen years of age, very disagreeable and overbearing, and was, I may needlessly state, his mother's pet. The two boys did not get along well together for while doing his work Bub would often complain of his back hurting him or some other similar excuse, so that his work would fall upon the shoulders of poor Tim.

Bub, much to his displeasure, had been set to cutting wood by his father, who disliked to see idleness, and when he saw Tim approaching on his way to the meadows he cried out imperatively:

"Here, Tim, yeou cut this here wood; I've got somethin' else ter do."



THE THREE GREENIES.

"So have it," quietly responded the orphan boy, and he walked away.

Bub Waterberry, white with rage, threw down the ax and ran after the lad, hurling violent threats and words of abuse at him.

"So ye won't dew hit, won't ye," he darningly bawled. "Well, I'll tell ma an' she will settle with ye, yer good-for-nothin' orphan. Ye haven't got er name, even, but pore-house brat and beggar, anyhow!"

Two bright crimson spots appeared upon Tim's otherwise colorless face and he breathed hard.

"Bub Waterberry," said he, "if your say another word about my past life, I'll choke

yer until yer'll git down on yer knees an' beg my pardon. I am a pore-house boy and an' orphan, but that is none of your business!"

"I'll make hit my business," replied the stubborn boy, but from his sudden retreat he evidently deemed it wise to keep at a safe distance from the muscular arms of his antagonist.

After a few more muttered threats, Bub returned grumbling to the woodpile.

At 3 o'clock that afternoon, Aunt Polly, who was to take care of the farm during the absence of its owners, arrived. She was tall and gaunt with a disposition about like Jemima's.

Tim came in from milking the cows and saw the old lady busily packing a trunk. She was too engrossed with what she was doing to notice the boy's entrance.

Tim, I must admit, was of a mischievous nature and he was never more at home than when playing harmless jokes on the simple members of the Waterberry family.

Aunt Polly was leaning over the trunk when the orphan boy quietly slipped up behind her and drew from his pocket an immense cob spider, which dangled from a long string.

The old lady, all unconscious of her coming danger, continued with her work.

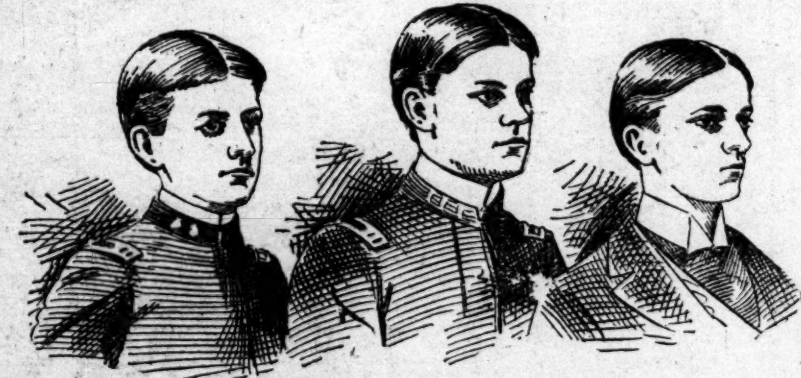
Slowly, slowly the frightful bug descended until with a jerk it landed plump upon Aunt Polly's nose.

A comical squeak parted her lips as she caught sight of the imitative spider, and putting her hands to her nose, she yelled out hoarsely at the top of her voice: "I be bit! I be bit! Oh, lanksey, it will kill me!"

Tim saw that it was high time for him to be leaving, as hurried footsteps sounded in the hall, and he leaped out of a nearby window, undiscovered.

I mention this little incident not because of any interest there may be in it, but merely to show what kind of a boy Timothy Toddlers really was.

At 4 o'clock that afternoon Tim was told to hitch up the old mare to the wagon and



Captains Johnson and Paschall and Palmer Johnson, Three of G. M. I. Crack Drill Men and Hustling Ball Players.

don his best clothes. He was to go after all—much to his delight.

When the wagon had been drawn up before the farmhouse, all hands bid Aunt Polly goodbye, and then the shakelly vehicle rattled off down the dusty road. Twice on the way to the depot Hesakia fell from his unsteady seat to the ground. Tim would let the old mare slow down to a trot and then suddenly starting her up again, dislodge his master beside him.

I will not give the tedious details of the journey, suffice to say that one early morning some five days later, the little party landed safe and sound in Atlanta.

From the depot they took an exposition bus to the grounds and then the most important thing of the lot, as Hesakia said, the choosing of a suitable boarding house near the grounds was decided upon, and after partaking of a hearty meal they went direct to the entrance of the exposition grounds.

The little ticket office pleased Bub immensely and he was wild for his father to buy it for a chicken house.

There was some little trouble about getting through the turn stiles as Jemima vowed that they were put there to crush people to death. However, all got into the grounds after considerable excitement.

Next week will relate the first exciting adventure that "The Three Greenies" had at the exposition and how Timothy Toddlers begins his old tricks.

### A Friend of Lincoln.

From The Chicago News.

The Rev. Peter Wallace, whose death may occur at any moment at his home, 4100 Lake avenue, is eighty-four years old and has lived in Illinois for sixty-four years, and among friends of earlier times counts Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas.

Dr. Wallace was a preacher in the central part of the state when he carried his library in his saddlebags. He tells many stories about his experiences in early days in fording streams to reach a church where he had an appointment to preach. During the last two years he has held a position with the city as street inspector. Though his life is crowded with years, he has kept abreast of the times and is not yet very free to admit that he is really an old man. He is now very ill, and his physicians and family have no hope of his recovery.

Dr. Wallace was born in Kentucky, but spent the most of his boyhood days in Ohio. At the age of twenty he came to Illinois and went into business at Springfield as a building contractor. Before he had lived in the state a great while he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, who was a candidate for the legislature. In the early fifties he became a Methodist preacher. He was in the civil war as captain of a company, in what was known as the "preachers' regiment," so called because many of its officers were preachers. Dr. Wallace occupied many pulpits in Illinois. He was known as a fervent preacher and eloquent talker on political topics. He was a whig and was a delegate to the first republican convention held in the state. He was the first chaplain of the Soldiers' home at Quincy, Ill., and was at one time postmaster at Saybrook. Since he moved to Chicago he supplied the pulpit at the Kenwood Methodist church and also at St. James' Methodist church.



### Ivy Street Team.

The boys of Ivy street school have organized a team. It is composed of some of the best material on the north side. They are ready to receive challenges from any team their size. The players are as follows: Walter Walfts, catcher; Evans Almand, pitcher; Willie Thomas, first base; Rob Witherspoon, second base; Frank Ellington, third base; Harry Saxe, shortstop; Charles Mobley, left field; Guy Alexander, center field; Graham Perdue, right field; substitute, Allen Glover. The team has decided for their name to be "M. I. S."

This team would like to have a game with Calhoun street school. Evans Almand is the manager and Harry Saxe is the captain. Address challenges to 90 Courtland avenue. Harry Saxe.

### Techs Won.

Last Wednesday, on the ground of the Georgia Military Institute, there came off one of the most exciting games ever played by the amateur ball players of Atlanta.



JULIUS MALTBY. Crack Second Baseman of G. M. I. Team.

ing of Murphy at the third base for the South Side Stars.

The pleasure of the game was somewhat marred by a gang of toughs, who geyed the players, attempted to steal the bats, and succeeded once in stealing the ball.

### Crescents vs. Stars.

An interesting game of ball was played between the Crescents and Juniors last Wednesday, which resulted in a victory for the Crescents by a score of 9 to 3.

The teams lined up as follows: Crescents—Webb, Haas, Franklin, Dally, Brooks, Schiff, Fox, Goldberg and Saloshin. Juniors—Bellinger, Schiff, Brotherton, Menko, Bellinger, Berlin, Weiss, Simmons and Heller.

The feature of the game was the excellent playing of the Crescents, who played with but one error, and the great pitching of Schiff, who for six innings let down his opponents without a hit. He succeeded in striking out eleven men and not giving a base on balls; how is that for a Crescent pitcher? For the Juniors Berlin played the star game, for out of five chances he did not make an error. These teams will meet again.

### Games Next Week.

Games to be played next week are: Barracks versus Georgia Military Institute, at Fort McPherson, next Friday.

West End versus Trunk Factory, Monday. Many other games will be played, but dates and places have not yet been determined.

### Has Dixies Disbanded?

The Dixies have "busted." So says Arch Avary, of that team. This is indeed sad news to the sporting department of young Atlanta. The Dixies were a good team and we hoped to see them live and enjoy a ripe old age. Charley Andrews is doing all he can to revive the team, and the Junior wishes him much success in his efforts.

### Barracks vs. West End.

An exciting game of baseball was played at Fort McPherson last Tuesday. The Barracks Juniors and West Enders were the participants, and, of course, the struggle was a lively one.

Up to the seventh innins the score stood 3 to 3, but in the eighth West End got in four runs and increased these by six more in the ninth, making the score 13 to 3 in their favor.

The teams lined up as follows: WEST END.

Partello, J. .... Pitcher. .... Chapple Williams. .... Catcher. .... McLeod Lane. .... First Base. .... Caldwell Partello, A. .... Second Base. .... Smith Everett. .... Third Base. .... Ray Dorse. .... Short Stop. .... Howell Cox. .... Left Field. .... Willingham Moore. .... Right Field. .... Johnson Morgan. .... Center Field. .... Ross

Score by Innings—  
West End. .... 0 3 0 0 0 0 4 6 13  
Barracks. .... 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 3

### On the Diamond.

Look out for Solomonson, the coming wonder of the Crescents, known by every one to be the greatest south paw of his size.

Caldwell, of the West End team, is by far the best first baseman on any boys' team in Atlanta.

Partello, J. and Moore are the best players on the Barracks team.

What is the matter with Little? The best man that ever played second base, not only a good baseman, but a heavy batter.

Avary is one of the best all-round players in Atlanta, but his regular position is catcher.

Arnold is the best fielder in Atlanta; he holds that position for the Dixies.

Willingham, that famous pitcher, is again pitching for the South Side Stars.

Howell, of the West End team, proved by the last game he played that he is the coming wonder at shortstop.

### A Bit of Diplomacy.

From The Chicago Post.

The modern man crossed his legs and looked intently at his wife, who was a modern woman.

"Here we are on the threshold of married life," he said at last, "and in the language of the poet, we are up against it the very first thing."

She shrugged her shoulders and suggested that it really wasn't her fault.

"I would be glad to help you, George, in any way I can," she continued, "but you must remember that I have had a college education. If there is anything at your office that you don't exactly understand, all you have to do is say so and I will come down and help you straighten it out."

"What I don't understand is here," he protested.

She shrugged her shoulders again.

"I know no more about it than you do," she said. "However, I can keep books for you or run a typewriter or—"

"Just the thing," he broke in joyfully. "That little typewriter down at my office is the most womanly little creature I ever knew, and I'll bet she knows all about managing a house. We'll just keep her up here to make things look nice and home-like, and you can take her place at the office."

But there was something in his tone that made her decide to look after the home-making business herself, even if she had to begin going to cooking school to do it.



## IN THE SCHOOLS.

### Boys' High School.

As each week passes, the school proportionately increases in excellence, and it becomes more evident every day that it is excelled by no institution of a like character in the south.

The faculty is composed of the best teachers in the state, and the character of the pupils is of the highest class.

The attendance honors of last week were won by First Grade A, their average being 100.—The four other grades did nearly as well, and the average for the school was near 98. Miss Leams, teacher of drawing in the Chicago public schools, accompanied by her mother, paid the school a visit last week, and entertained several classes for some time. Miss Leams drew a sketch from "Evangeline" in the second grade, and proved herself an artist of no ordinary skill. She highly complimented the boys for their courtesy and cleverness, and expressed herself as delighted with what she had seen.

In the Chicago schools, she said, drawing is used almost as much as writing, and is equally effective in portraying the student's idea. Her efforts were highly appreciated, and she received much applause. The debate of last Friday was: "Resolved, That the elective franchise should be based upon education and property qualification."

It was fought well by the affirmative and negative hosts, but in the president's opinion the affirmative made the best arguments, and the decision was accordingly rendered. A motion to reverse this decision was passed by a vote of 69 to 51, but as a two-thirds majority was wanting, the president's decision was sustained. "Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare" was finished last week, and Professor Slaton, with his usual excellent taste, selected Ruskin's "Sesame," and "Lilies" to be its successor. This book consists of two lectures by the famous critic, containing many gems of thought, expressed in the most beautiful language. Professor Slaton has been doing excellent work, both as principal and as professor of English, for the advancement of his classes. He has the good of the school at heart, and is doing all in his power to promote its interests. He deserves much credit for his efforts.

New officers for the society were elected last week. The following were successful in obtaining the places: President, David L. Beattie; treasurer, Hirschel V. Seawright; librarian, E. T. Payne, Jr.; first vice president, H. Sage; second vice president, T. E. Merrill; third vice president, Fort Scott; fourth vice president, H. Cole; fifth vice president, R. Phillips; secretary, C. H. Lewis; assistant secretary, Cam O'Driscoll; assistant librarians, Davis, Adair, Camp, and Smith.

When the society had adjourned last Friday Professor Slaton presented a request from the Confederate Veterans' Association and a large number of Atlanta ladies, asking that the school take part in the memorial parade next Monday. Eloquent speeches were made by the following young gentlemen in support of this measure:

Phillips, H., of 1st C. Thompson, C. H. B. Cole, H., of 1st A. Roberts and Hillier, of the second, and Hopkins, of the third. They all made splendid speeches, and, literally, brought down the house.

The school will be well represented in the parade next Monday.

Jay Youngblood.

### Mrs. Prather's Home School.

We are very busy on these pleasant days of springtime and it is a great relief to wander sometimes at recess by the blue clematis vine with its 200 blooms all massed in a space of about one square yard, seeming to smile down on the long forty-foot double row of white Bethlehem stars bordering the poppy and geranium bed; and then around under the apple tree where the shrill shouts of the little girls at play indicate their healthful joy.

We are grieved that our tallest senior, our beautiful Ruth Holcomb, is still not strong enough to be with us, but we hope the lovely spring weather will soon restore her.

Then Janie Swann Thornton is missed very much, too, for she is one of our loveliest little girls.

Myra L. Engle is another dear girl who has been absent a long time. We hope to have her return very soon, as we need her especially in our drills and marches.

The classes in English composition are now divided into three sections, and will contend for three prizes—one for each section. This stimulates them and they sit and read and sometimes besiege the librarian for books to satisfy their questions. It will be an honor, indeed, to win one of these prizes, because there is so much study and enthusiasm about the work.

The French plays are progressing well and the music and recitations promise some

very entertaining numbers for commencement programmes.

Our daily studies go on with very little diminution and every class is nearing the assigned limit.

The graduating class are: Misses Pearl Beatrice Peck, Agnes Keeling, Lottie Belle Kilby, Ruth Helen Holcomb, Eynena Dugas, Marguerite Brown, Emma Brown and Nellie Rheinhardt Nix.

In our next we will give the names of some of the most prominent pupils on our programme.

N. R. N.

### West End School.

The first grade is very sad this week at the death of a bright little girl in their room, little Ola Bailey; they all miss her sadly.

The fifth grade society met last Friday and a very pleasant programme was rendered. The meeting was enjoyed by all.

The Delta Eta Kappa Society of the seventh grade met last Friday. Among the best recitations were those by Virginia Shropshire, Bessie Rouser, Herman Stevens, Fannie Kicklighter, Mary Lou Baker. This grade is looking forward to a very pleasant picnic next Saturday.

The G. A. Society of the fourth grade met last Friday and the following programme was rendered:

Essay on Whittier, Maes Robins.

Quotations, Maud Daniel, Joe Lovett, Lu Lu Allen.

Recitations by Joe Leas, Will Graham, Annette Nipper, Cherry Emerson, Laura

history of the society.

During this administration many orators came out of their dormant state, revived, and made this the "golden age" of the society.

It cannot be doubted that this administration was only a rehearsal on the stage of history of the old "Periclean Age," and the retiring officers deserve all the praise and admiration that mankind can bestow upon them. "Vicia, mirabile dictu," the Euphemian Literary and Debating Society, will convene next Friday, and judging from the previous meeting, it will be not only interesting, but beneficial. The subject is a historical one, being: "Resolved, That Rome did more for the advancement of the civilization of the world than Athens."

Mr. Flowers, an able speaker, will be a strong fortress for the affirmative, while Mr. Jones will cross the Alps of argument and meet this modern Roman face to face. The day will be a great one, and the victories won by Alexander, by Caesar, by Charlemagne, by Napoleon are not to be compared to the victory that will be won on Friday.

The "Euphemian, Jr." will meet also on Friday, and the programme that has been arranged will be one of interest.

This society, though young in existence, has grown almost miraculously and it is very precious to the goddess of wisdom that sways her scepter over its members and officers. Tempus fugit, but from fear of Nemesis time must be taken for the recapitulation of the work that has been accomplished in the school.



RUTH ERWIN,  
The Four-Year-Old Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Erwin.

Mitchell, Albert Singleton, Estus Hewell, Henrietta Richardson, Eugene Haunson, Rutledge Singleton, Ida Wynne, Tasso Culver, Edgar Anderson, Laura Witham, Sidney Phelan and Vera Jameson. J. N.

### Formwalt Street School.

The school children will soon be examined to show what they have learned during the year. Professor Davis visited the school Wednesday. He didn't have time to go in every grade, so he came back Thursday. The highest mark he gave was 100. It was received by the first and seventh grades. The school had a very delightful visit from Professor Bass Monday. He always has his instructive talks ready, and the children are always ready to listen. The race for the spelling medal of the fifth grade will soon be at a close. Julian Goldberg is ahead of every one else and it is likely he will win the medal.

The fifth grade had a lively spelling match last week. The teacher, Mrs. Thomas, went round the class forty-seven times. Winnie Hind won the match. The third grade got the banner.

F. L.

### State Street School.

The Stonewall Jackson Society of the seventh and eighth grades met last Friday, April 16, 1897. The following programme was rendered:

Reading—Mattie Burge.  
Recitation—Etta Massell.  
Music—"Farewell at Home."  
Recitation—Odessa Johnson.  
Recitation—Bessie Smith.  
Recitation—Annie Curlew.  
Recitation—J. G. Scrutkins.  
Music—"Murmur Gentle Lyre."  
Critic's report.

The sixth grade also had their society on April 16, 1897. The fifth grade was and seems to enjoy it very much. The following programme was rendered:

Song by class, page 86.  
Recitation—May Belle Davis.  
Recitation—Ben Massell.  
Dialogue—Brandon Taylor and Mary Bramlett.  
Recitation—Annie Baker.  
Recitation—Bessie Campbell.  
Song by class, page 86.  
Recitation—Ethel Reynolds.  
Recitation—Joe Shearer.  
Recitation—Emma Coble.  
Reading—Mary Bramlett.  
Song—Adelaide Allen.  
Recitation—Charley Cooper.  
Recitation—Willie Byers.  
Dialogue—Mary Bramlett, Amelia Mance and Carrie Robinson.  
Critic's report.  
Song by class, page 87.

May Belle Davis.

### Hunter's School.

The present administration of the Euphemian Literary and Debating Society will come to an end next Friday. This administration has been the brightest and most prosperous one in all the epochs in the

history of the society.

While Ceres is celebrating the visit of Proserpine from the domains of Pluto, the students are diligently "chasing the glowing hours" with studious thoughts.

Some have left the palace of Dido and have arrived at Rome at the time of Cataline's conspiracy. They read Sallust with the ease and tranquillity of a native Roman, and some go so far as to use Latin in their daily conversations.

Classes in the sciences have progressed greatly, and so well are they informed on geological matters that they can almost reconstruct the ichthyosaurus or the pterodactyl.

The small boys are engaged in the work of making relief maps. These maps are made out of papier mache and clay, and when finished they will be great works of art.

The school has been sad over the illness of Professor Hunter, who has suffered exceedingly from three carbuncles.

This is the first time in twenty-five years that he has been sick, and such a record as this any teacher might covet.

It is hoped that under the skill of a modern disciple of Aesculapius he will be able to resume his work Monday.

"Euphemian; awake from thy slumbers, And listen to fair Venus's song; She is singing of thy deeds and victories, To the massive Olympian throng."

Gwin Lips.

### LITERARY CLUB.

Organized for the Benefit of the Young People.

The contest between the schools for the library and the bicycle had but just ended when an invitation was given in the papers for all the young people of the city who feel an interest in the history and literature of their own state to meet at the rooms of the Southern Business university to form a reading circle for the study of these subjects.

The day came, and how many schools do you think were represented? Guess—you could not. Only three!

The first arrival was from the Boulevard school; the next representative came from the West End school, and lastly a special little friend of the writer came from Crew street school. Many interesting things were discussed—the old Indian legends of Natchoochee valley, the wonderful peaks of Youah and Mount Tray and Curachee, and those other grand watch towers where the Cherokee Indians burned their signal fires when danger was near.

The love story of the Cherokee Indian maid, Natchoochee, and her Choctaw lover, Sautie, was told—all because this is historic ground in Georgia, and was found

by the young people in tracing the footsteps of Hernando de Soto as he marched through Georgia on his way to the Mississippi, where he died, and was buried in the night to keep the Indians in ignorance of his death.

This is the line to be followed in the study of the Young Southron Chautauqua Society, now being formed through the southland. All these stories are told in Mr. Joel Chandler Harris's "Stories of Georgia" and in The Young Southron Magazine.

A meeting was held in West End on April 23d. Mr. Clifford Lanier's birthday, which date is to be made the anniversary of the society. Another meeting will be held at the Grand next Tuesday afternoon, and it is hoped that every school in Atlanta will be represented. Juniors who read The Constitution anywhere are cordially invited to join the Young Southron Chautauqua Society. They may organize societies in their own homes, if they love good reading for the improvement of their time. Your friend, Bunnie Love.

237 Whitehall street.

### JUNIOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Augustine Parker, Lewiston, N. C.—Dear Junior: Allow me to write my opinion on subjects. I think them very nice for the larger cousins, but why is it that so many take "Education" and "Kindness"? Would it not be better to change subjects? Why not the cousins that are living in pretty towns near lakes, etc., describe them? Also, having to write on subjects throws many of us little ones out of The Junior.

Inclosed find 10 cents for furnishing Aunt Susie's room at the Grady hospital.

Dear Aunt Susie—Here comes another little cousin wishing to join your happy band. I am nine years old. I haven't many pets. I like to tend the chickens and geese and turkeys. I like to work with tools. I want to make a carpenter when I get grown. I have a lot of marbles and like to play with them. I hope my letter will not find the wastebasket. I inclose 5 cents for the Grady hospital.—Henry Turner.

Lloyd R. Byrne, Luna Landing, Ark.—Dear Junior: I enjoy reading the children's letters and the story "Aaron in the Wild Wood." I live in the southeastern part of Arkansas, in Chicot county, right on the Mississippi river. The river has been up to the top of the levees, but is falling now. I live near one of the battlefields of the civil war. The battle field of "Ditch Bayou" it is called. I am going down there this summer and get some relics. A gentleman in our neighborhood guessed the missing words for the first and second contests, but never sent them in, but he is going to try this time and send in his guess. To any one sending me the most "Hoe Cake" soap wrappers (any number over fifteen), I will send a book, "The Prairie," by Cooper. As this is my first letter I will close with best wishes for Aunt Susie.

Ola Beall, Hay, Ga.—Dear Junior—This is my first attempt to write to The Junior, so I will take for my subject "Company." Let us all keep good company. Good company not only improves our manners, but also our minds, for intelligent associates will become a source of enjoyment as well as of edification. If they be pious, they will improve our morals; if they be polite, they will improve our manners; if they be learned, they will add to our knowledge and correct our errors. Boys and girls, let us keep good company. If we can't keep good company, let us not keep any at all. Best wishes to Aunt Susie and The Constitution.

Lydia Trammell, McElderry, Ala.—Dear Junior: I will take for my subject "Friendship." It spreads in the mind contentment and happiness, which all the powers of the mind could not otherwise bestow.

It relieves our cares, elevates our hopes and dispels our fears. To the timid and wise it speaks words of encouragement; to the weak it is always ready to extend a helping hand. It is ready to pity the unhappy one and to gladden the hearts of the destitute. True friendship will grow only in the soil of an elevated and self-sacrificing heart. We may meet many transient friends along the journey of life, but when we come to try their duration, alas! how many we find have deceived us. There are but few persons so fortunate in life as to secure the happiness and advantages of one true and devoted friend. Correspondents solicited.

Bertus and Gula Beckwith, Americus, Ga.—Dear Junior: We are brother and sister, aged ten and twelve years. We are going to school at Shiloh. We have forty scholars. I (Gula) study grammar, geography, arithmetic, and Bertus studies history, algebra and arithmetic and spelling. We would like to correspond with some of the cousins. Inclosed you will find 10 cents for the Grady hospital.



NICOLAS HERRERA.  
One of the Bright Cuban Boys that Attends the Georgia Military Academy.



CARLOS DIAZ.  
Whose Ancestors are Among the Most Prominent of Cuban Fighters.







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Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nervous diseases, biliousness, constipation, and all disorders of the Liver.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, boils or welts on the face, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all of the above named disorders.

Price: One box, sold by druggists or sent by mail. Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., box 555 New York, for book of advice.

## SOCIETY AND WEDDING STATIONERY

The dictates of society are rigid concerning the order of stationery for social functions. We keep up with the latest styles as they appear and can give advice as to "the proper thing" in all of the nice points to be considered in social custom. Send for our samples of wedding stationery, visiting cards or correspondence paper. J. P. Stevens & Bro., 47 Whitehall street.

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it cures; a general tonic; time to commence using it now.

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H. T. BLAKE, Proprietor. Late of Pass Christian, Maniqui and Chicago.

## SARGE PLUNKETT

He Greeted the Coming of Memorial Day with Its Sad Memories.

## TRIBUTE TO SOUTHERN WOMEN

Musing Over the Dark Days of the War and Recalling Some of the Hardships.

For The Constitution.

Memorial day is upon us again in all its sacredness, and with all the memories that it brings.

Thirty-six years have passed since the guns lumbered at Fort Sumter and ushered in the bloodiest war the world had ever known. Thirty-six years may seem a long time to the young people, but it seems short to the old people who were here then, so short that the incidents of those troublous days seem as but the happenings of last week or the last month—time is mighty short when it has passed. These memorial occasions lend a hallowed sweetness to everything upon their recurrence upon a day of every spring, and it is to be hoped that the interest in the occasion will never grow less, but, rather, go on increasing down through the ages as long as time shall last.

It should be thus, and especially does it occur to me that little children should be impressed too forcibly with the importance of the occasion, and of the sacredness of the things it represents. Children should be taught to take the lives of their fathers only because they owe it, but to them will be left the duty of perpetuating and forever celebrating on the occasion—

Let the children, sweet and lovely, bring that day the sweetest flowers, and their hands in loving kindness.

Scatter them in softest showers. Above where these dead heroes sleep, And thus perpetuate and keep.

A sacred day.

It will not be long till the children of today will be grown-up men and women. I was impressed with the quickness of such changes upon yesterday, as I watched a mother at her work whom I had seen in her cradle in the year 1861. It did not seem long, as I mused upon it, since this mother of the present was a tiny babe and watched her mother as she ironed just as the one of today; but might have been the changes and great the difference in the occasions. The old mother of 1861 was ironing the clothes to go in her husband's knapsack—the one of yesterday was fixing the clothes of her own little children to join in the parade of Memorial day, and tomorrow they may be seen, looking prim and sweet, with flowers to scatter over the graves at Oakland.

This is as it should be, and I hope the enthusiasm will never grow less nor the sacredness of its performance ever be forgotten. Thirty-six years ago, as I stood over the cradle of this mother of today, I little dreamed of what was to come, and come so quickly. She had a sweet mother and she had a good father—a good and as sweet as any of today. It was upon the occasion of this father's preparing for the war that I speak. The circumstances had passed my mind, but it came back upon me yesterday as I watched the mother. As I watched many memories came back—some of them sweet, but many were sad, so sad that I could but shed a tear as I mused. The father came to my mind, and it seemed that I could see him just as he appeared. He was waiting for his pack to be packed and kept a foot upon the cradle and up and down, and down, this way, that way, he rocked and sang while the mother packed the clothes. It was upon the occasion that the father was packed and packed away. Every garment that went into that knapsack caught a tear, though it was plain that the mother was trying to be brave and hide her sorrow—many times she turned away and I knew it was just to hide the tears. I saw the father when the knapsack was at last ready. I saw many sorrowful partings. Their hearts were ready to burst when the little babe was lifted from the cradle to be kissed by the father for the last time. The little babe thought it was packed and jumped and cried, as all sweet babies will; and yesterday as I looked upon her I wondered if she had ever truly realized what her father had done. I saw her get killed at Malvern Hill.

Let all women—let all mothers, And the sisters and the wives, Of departed southern heroes Who for country gave their lives, Magnify Memorial day— Teach the children in this way— And keep it sacred.

I want you to watch the old veterans in the procession tomorrow. All their heads are tinged with gray. The younger men are growing old, and their line is shortening mighty fast. Some of them may impress you as almost pitiful, and yet, when you look upon them, you will find them to be brave and full of life. They are bent with age and limping from infirmities, but I can tell you that thirty-six years ago these same men stepped proudly to the tap of the drum, and I doubt if there will ever be again such physical manhood as was found in an early Georgia regiment of volunteers. They were strong, brave, true and willing—Grand survivors of the conflict.

"Rebel" veterans, old and lame— Raise your heads in pride of conscience; For with the dead you share the fame That was won through tribulation. In a loved, but short-lived nation.

Bless this day.

It strikes me that the good old southern women have not received their share of honors. They should especially be remembered on this occasion. They were their little pensions, you may feel sorry. They are bent with age and limping from infirmities, but I can tell you that thirty-six years ago these same men stepped proudly to the tap of the drum, and I doubt if there will ever be again such physical manhood as was found in an early Georgia regiment of volunteers. They were strong, brave, true and willing—Grand survivors of the conflict.

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FOR SALE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27th.

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

2-Mitchell St. Store Lots—2

Between Whitehall and Pryor streets.

This valuable property is 60x100 feet, adjoining the Atlanta Paper Co. and B. F. Walker, increasing business in this part of Atlanta demands more buildings annually.

These are gradually improving all over the United States, which will certainly enhance value. Especially is this true concerning real estate in our rapidly growing city. Hence, right now is the opportune time of your life to invest in central area property, that will never be as cheap again as at present.

This particular block is so central, and right between Whitehall and Pryor, two of the most valuable and desirable business streets in this part of the city, that you cannot make a mistake in buying this property at any reasonable figure. It will always rent well and never remain idle. Men of means are constantly hunting close-in bargains. Here is your chance to buy cheaper than ever again. Real estate is certain to increase in demand and value from now on. The lots are bound to be sold for a division. Terms: One-third cash, balance one and two years at 8 per cent.

H. L. WILSON, Auctioneer.

No. 18 Pryor Street, Kimball House.

G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate and Renting Agent.

14 Wall St., Kimball House.

FOR RENT.

First class 20-room boarding house. One of the most desirable locations in the city. Close in, on the north side. I will make a low rental to right kind of tenant.

No. 20 Church street. I am having this house painted and thoroughly renovated.

It has 12 rooms with modern conveniences, and is in one of the nicest neighborhoods in the city, one block from Peachtree, near the Grand opera house. Price \$50.00.

G. W. ADAIR, 14 Wall Street.

Isaac Liebman & Son, Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

Below are a few places that must be sold in the next few days. Owners need money and have instructed us to sell at such figures as to insure immediate sale. Either is a bargain and will bring a good profit: \$30 per front foot, lot 2x147, and House on Decatur street; reasonable terms. There is big speculation in this. Will trade equity for nice residence lot.

\$5,000 buys elegant new 10-room house, all conveniences, corner lot, 60x100, on Hill and avenue; reasonable terms.

\$2,000 buys 5-room house, corner lot, 70x147, on Hill street; easy terms.

\$2,500 buys new 8-room, 2-story house on Fulliam street, nicely arranged, and well finished; reasonable terms, a splendid opportunity of obtaining a home for little money.

\$1,000 buys a beautiful lot on Linden avenue; splendid locality.

\$1,000 buys lot 40x70, on Jackson street, near Edgewood avenue; easy terms.

\$1,000 buys beautiful corner lot, 50x118 to alley, on Oak street.

We have some very cheap acreage property, suitable for subdivision, in West End. Big speculation in this.

\$300 buys lot 50x100, on Lumpkin street, near Highland house; easy terms.

\$3,500 buys lot 100x408, on Hurt street, Inman park; cheap.

We have a nice suburban home on Peachtree road at Peachtree park, about 8 acres of land, good house, large frontage on road; can be bought cheap. Call or write for particulars.

Money to loan on Atlanta real estate; reasonable rates.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON, 28 Peachtree Street.

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8-7. Real estate, nearly opposite institute, fronting Georgia railroad, 4 acres land, beautiful shade, streets on three sides, worth \$12,000.

\$2,000—New 6-room cottage, in three blocks of capitol, water and gas and bath room; corner lot; must go.

\$2,200—North side cottage, near two car lines; large lot; 8 rooms; nice garden and fruit; sacrificed.

\$1,700—Elegant corner lot, 100x170, east frontage, part of Grant estate; payable monthly if desired.

\$4,000—10-r. house and lot, 50x135, on Boulevard; cost \$5,500.

\$6,000—2 r. house, beautifully located, at Kirkwood, Ga.; nice shade.

\$750—Beautiful shade lot near Woodward avenue, part of Grant estate; payable monthly if desired.

Office 12 East Alabama Street. Phone 252.

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